

Gore Vidal

From satire to senate

By Larry Deblinger

In the muted morning light of his hotel room, Gore Vidal seemed more a melancholy writer than the outrageous celebrity who may run for the office of United States Senator from California in 1982.

He was understandably tired. For the past six months, Vidal, 56, has been traveling all over California, making contacts and scanning the possibilities of a successful bid for S.I. Hayakawa's senate seat. He went on a crash diet, and dropped 22 pounds these last two weeks.

But as the prolific author of 17 novels, five plays, innumerable essays, articles and television and movie scripts, Vidal, the man who has been called the "Dracula of the late-night talk shows," is never at a loss for words. He has managed to insult more people than probably any other living American and is hated and envied by many literary critics and writers who feel his immense success has come too easily. His wicked satires

have freely slashed at social institutions from sex to the presidency.

Vidal was his usual suave self at Herbst Theatre Friday night, where he was interviewed onstage during a benefit for the S.F. Public Library. He spun out drolleries, political polemic and

The Phoenix Interview

historical dissertations with bored nonchalance, but there was an extra spark in the air for the standing room crowd of 900. Enthusiastic applause greeted Vidal's reply to the big question — "Yes, I probably will run."

Politics is in Vidal's blood. He grew up in the Washington, D.C. home of his grandfather, Oklahoma Senator T.P. Gore who made an unsuccessful bid for the presidency. Several of Vidal's works, including the novel, "Washington

D.C." and his play "The Best Man," are examinations of and satires on the political scenes of present and past eras. In 1960, Vidal ran unsuccessfully for the House of Representatives from New York's 29th Congressional District.

At Herbst, Vidal made a test run of his left-wing politics, and calmly declared that the two-party system is a sham. The government is owned by large corporations, and "Reagan and the Bel-Aire crusaders are not drifting, but marching towards war."

Away from the spotlights and TV cameras and back in his room at the Mark Hopkins, the media event faded and the writer took over. Since he published his first novel at the age of 19, Vidal has spent most of his life writing in seclusion. San Francisco critic William Hogan has called him "The wittiest and most urbane writer of his generation."

Although the words flow, Vidal's manner is stiffly reserved. He doesn't smile easily. While talking with him it becomes clear that the public persona is

a thin shell of an essentially solitary thinker.

PHOENIX: You've been quoted as saying that the audience for the novel is dead. Could you elaborate on that?

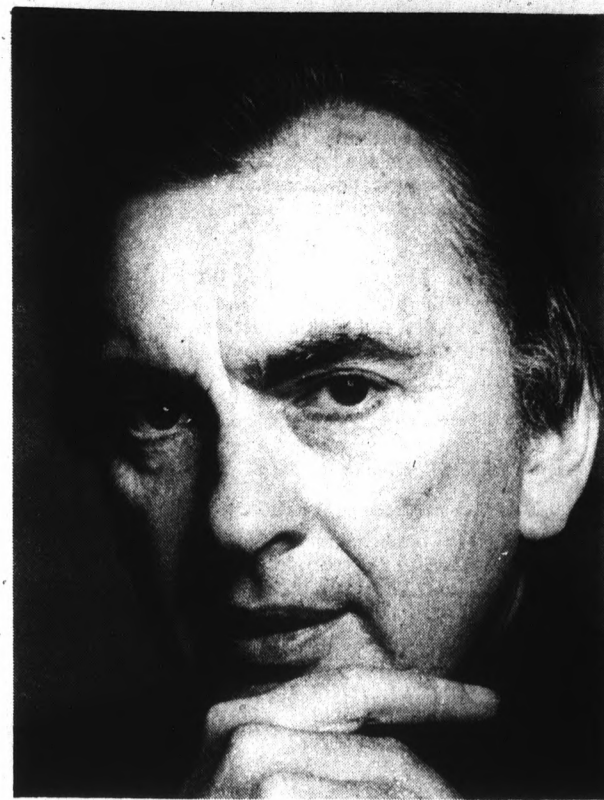
VIDAL: Whenever you go around the universities you almost never get a question about a writer. It's always about the movies. The bright ones want to talk about Fellini and the others about Star Wars.

The interest in literature has been declining since the end of the '50s when people started watching TV instead of reading a book. At this point, if I were a young writer I would be happy to sell 2,000 copies. Most publishing houses will only push 10 or 15 novels out of a couple of thousand published. So unless you're the author of "Coma" or me, one of the few serious writers they make an effort to sell, the outlook is bleak.

PHOENIX: Then there is no hope for the aspiring writer?

See VIDAL, page 9.

Author Vidal: 'I was too interested in literature to go to school. No first-rate novelist has come out of a university.'



San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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INSIDE

ONCE THE SEA-AND-SALT turf of salty dogs, China Basin, like other neighborhoods in The City, now totters between reminiscence and rejuvenation. **NEIGHBORHOODS.** See page 2.

TALES OF A CITY WITH high rents and tight housing, with tense stand-offs between them that own and them that don't. **INSIGHT.** See page 3.

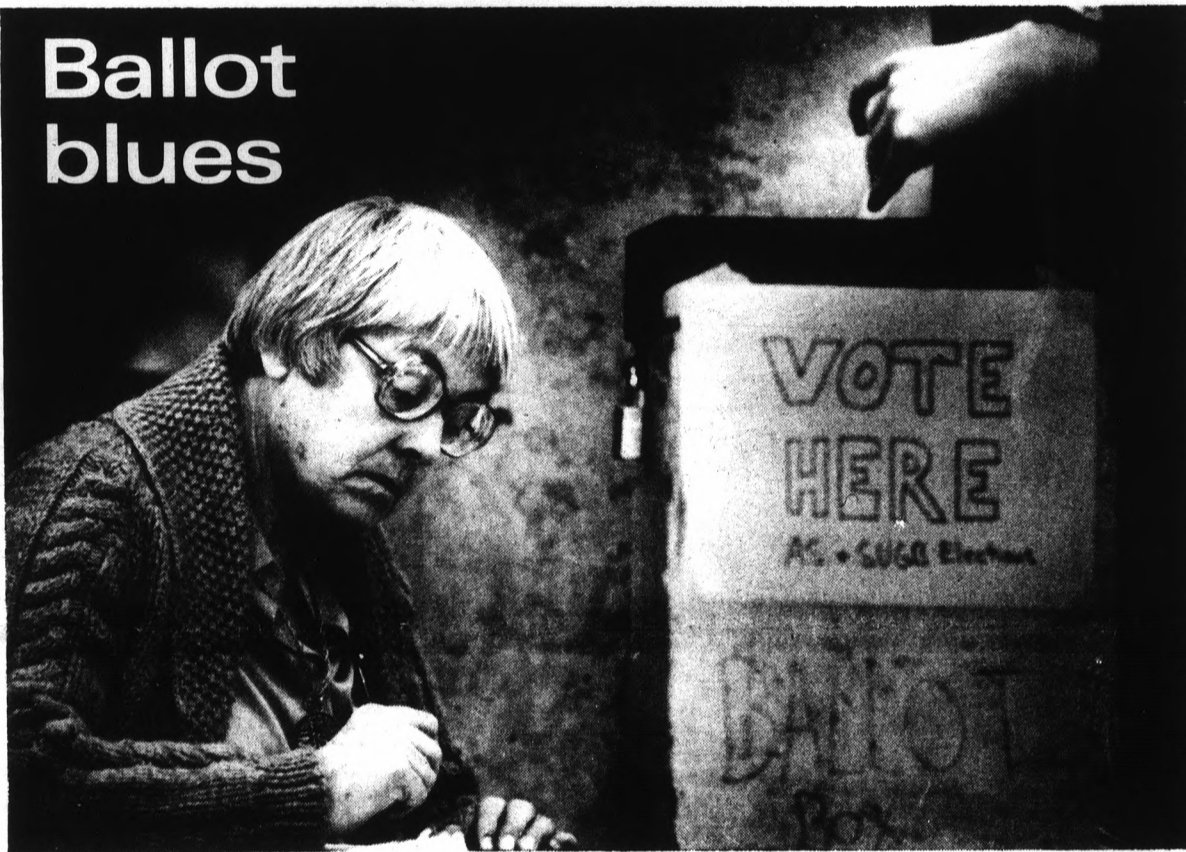
Breaking Away FROM CLASSROOMS TO CAREERS

IN THE THIRD AND FINAL part of our series on Life In The Graduate Lane, we take a look at two departments here at State that, while they might not have a lot to do with each other, may have a lot to do with you. **BREAKING AWAY.** See page 6.

RASTAFARIAN REVIVALS. Canadian cinema, jazz giants, recording artists in our midsts and Hito Hata. **ARTS.** See page 10.

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO someone who always wished he could jump off a cliff, decided he wasn't going to wish anymore and then just went ahead with it? You tell him to check the windsock first, of course. **SPORTS.** See page 11.

Ballot blues



Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

THE LOWEST VOTER TURNOUT IN YEARS is being recorded in this semester's special elections for the Associated Students and the Student Union Governing Board.

Glenn Merker, chairman of the AS Elections Committee, estimated that only 500 students had voted as of Wednesday night. Today is the last day for registered students to vote.

The woman pictured above is one of the vocal minority, roughly 2 percent of the student population compared to the average 7 percent of the students who voted in previous special elections. Last year, 1,850 students voted in the AS and SUBG special elections, and 1,500 voted in the AS special elections in 1979.

Sex bias law under attack

By James M. Uomini

Title IX, a federal law prohibiting sexual discrimination in schools and agencies that receive federal funds, may be eliminated in the Reagan administration's attempt to cut back on government regulation.

The law is threatened with repeal or a reduction in strength by several bills pending in Congress and by Reagan's policy on government regulations, said Nancy McFadden, legislative director of the California State Students Association.

"The effects would be disastrous on our attempts to establish equity in education."

"People can't sit idly by because these things will happen. People can make a difference as we did with Social Security. We have to let our representatives know that we don't support the things coming out of the White House," McFadden said.

CSSA recently held a Title IX awareness week to focus attention on the pending changes.

Title IX receives the most public attention in athletic funding, said Jean Perry, chairwoman of the Physical Education Department at SF State.

Most schools have been slow to

achieve equity in funding, Perry said. "SF State comes about as close as any school has to this point. Every school says they are on the way. A few of us mean it, most do not," Perry said.

Title IX does not require equal funding for men and women. It requires only that both programs be funded equitably, based on the percentage of men and women enrolled in the program.

Every men's sport does not have to be matched by a women's sport, Perry said, but it is supposed to meet the need of its population.

This spring, SF State will have a women's soccer team for the first time as an indirect result of Title IX. The interest and skill were there, Perry said.

Last year SF State intercollegiate athletic programs had 175 women compared to 354 men. There were 15 men's teams, 12 women's teams and a coed badminton team.

Before Title IX women got about 8 percent of the athletic funds nationwide. Now they get about 27 percent, Perry said. "The percentage is a bit low. There is probably one woman for every three men enrolled."

Women's enrollment in athletics has tripled in the last nine years because of Title IX, Perry said. The rise is a result of the threat of Title IX, and not of direct legislative action.

Although Title IX passed in 1972, the guidelines weren't written until 1975, and only since 1979 have all the questions about implementation been answered, Perry said. "We've only had a clear cut idea of Title IX for about two years, but the impact has been felt since 1972."

If Title IX were repealed the effect would be devastating, Perry said, but it would not affect SF State.

"We believe in it, we're not like the Pac-10 schools, we're not out to make money," Perry said.

"They say Title IX takes money away from men. I see it as using money more equitably as it should have been all along."

Since Title IX, the top female athletes have progressed faster than the top male athletes because they have farther to go, Perry said. In track, for example, the times have improved for women.

In the sports women are encouraged to participate in, such as swimming and

See Title 9, page 9.

More required of CSUC students

By Glen Nethercut

California State University and Colleges applicants may soon be required to demonstrate a basic knowledge of mathematics and English before being admitted if proposals developed by CSUC Mathematics and English departments are adopted. Foreign language departments are working on a similar proposal.

The proposed changes would counter what many CSUC faculty and administrators see as a general decline in the abilities of students entering the colleges.

The CSUC proposals call for:

- Students who fail minimum tests in mathematics or English to take remedial courses that would not count toward graduation credit.

- Completion of four years of English and two years of mathematics in high school as a prerequisite for admission to one of CSUC's 19 campuses.

- The SF State Academic Senate to support a second-language requirement.

The results of a poll of SF State School of Humanities faculty tabulated Monday show 92 percent of the instructors support a foreign language requirement for CSUC graduates.

The poll was conducted by the School of Humanities Council, composed of chairmen of the school's departments, to show the SF State Academic Senate how faculty members feel about the resolution. (See Academic Senate story, page 8.)

Following CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke's instructions, SF State's Mathematics and English departments

recently defined the basic English and mathematics skills that a college student should have.

The definitions would be used in developing remedial classes in those areas. Students with below minimum scores on the mathematics test and the existing English Placement Test would be required to enroll in the courses.

James T. Smith, chairman of the Mathematics Department, said his department emphatically supports the CSUC plan. Smith cited mathematical deficiency among new students as the reason for adopting the proposal.

Under the proposal, the popular classes Elementary Algebra and Math Without Fear would be designated as remedial.

English 104 and English 105 would be combined into one remedial class.

Neither the mathematics nor the English remedial courses would count toward graduation.

In December, the statewide Academic Senate will review the resolution supporting a foreign language requirement for CSUC, said Foreign Language Department Chairman Edwin Williams. The senate then will probably establish a task force to investigate the proposal, he said.

Williams said he and other foreign language chairmen in the system support a second language exit requirement, which would compel students to demonstrate before graduation, either by high-school transcripts or tests, competency in a second language. Students without a second language would be required to take one before graduating.

The ultimate goal of the requirement,

Williams said, would be to have basic instruction of second languages shift to high schools.

Williams said once the program is adopted it will take a minimum of two years to implement it.

Dumke's proposal of four years of English and two years of mathematics in high school as prerequisites to admission to CSUC campuses is opposed by SF State's Academic Senate.

In October, the senate passed a resolution against the proposed policy, stating the requirements could prevent many students from entering college.

The senate favors admission based on competency rather than the number of high-school classes a student has taken. However, the senate believes Dumke's proposal will be adopted.

See COLLEGE, page 9.

City's head shops may become history

By Sam Stevens

The dim lights, blaring rock music poster-covered walls and smell of incense in today's head shops belong to another era.

Stepping through the doors, one is transported back in time. Ghosts of anti-war demonstrators and flower children seem to lurk hazily in dark corners.

While the head shops that thrived in the 60s and 70s enjoyed a colorful past, they face a bleak future if threatening legislation sponsored by anti-drug groups passes the state assembly.

Hovering over them like a dark cloud of smoke is Senate Bill 341.

The bill, if passed, will prohibit the sale, manufacture and possession of all drug paraphernalia. It passed the

California Senate in July by a vote of 30-1, but failed to pass the Senate Assembly Criminal Justice Committee in August, said Kay Lentz, aide to Sen. Newton Russell, R-Glendale, who authored the bill.

But it was granted reconsideration and will be presented to the assembly when it meets again in January, said Lentz.

Recently enacted laws have paved the way for SB 341. The Levine Bill passed into law in 1980, prohibits the sale of any smoking paraphernalia and tobacco to anyone under 18.

The bill made such sales misdemeanors and imposed fines of \$100 a crack.

The Presley Bill, enacted in January 1981, deals specifically with head shops and stipulates that paraphernalia be displayed only in

rooms where minors are not admitted.

"Paraphernalia shops make it easier for kids to get drug paraphernalia," said Lentz. "They glamorize drugs."

Steve Hollowell, executive director of the California progressive Businesses Association, represents the head shops in Sacramento and is lobbying against SB 341.

While Hollowell agrees paraphernalia should not be sold to minors, he calls the bill unconstitutional because it discriminates against head shops.

"Basically, the items that are used as paraphernalia have legal as well as illegal uses," he said. "They can be bought at other retail stores."

Hollowell said demitasse spoons bought in department stores are used

as cocaine spoons, and rolling papers can be bought at any liquor store.

"If it wasn't discriminatory, we wouldn't oppose it," he said. "But how can you let someone sell a demitasse spoon in one store and not in another?"

What is a head shop, anyway? Hollowell has his own idea of how legislators define them.

"If you have a long-haired person behind the counter and rock 'n' roll music in the background, then you have a head shop," he said.

While the ban looms before them, most owners of local head shops are trying to keep low profiles. The owners of the Headlines shops on Castro and Polk streets and The Courtland Connection on Mission Street, refused to speak to the Phoenix.

See HEAD SHOPS, page 8.



Owner of the Underground Head Shop, Al Burge, phasing into Jimi Hendrix because 'the thrill is gone.'

today, nov. 5

Students interested in the Elementary Teaching Credential Program, Spring 1982, should attend information meetings now. See the schedule opposite Education room 130. For further information, call 469-1562.

Sponsored by the Poetry Center, Karen Brodine, an SF State teacher, and Meridel Le Sueur, a feminist and political activist, will read from their books at noon in Student Union rooms A-E.

PACE (Pilipino American Collegiate Endeavor) welcomes everyone to attend its Update Meeting from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. in Student Union room B-112.

The Career Center's interview workshop will be held from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. in Library 434.

THIS WEEK A CAMPUS CALENDAR

friday, nov. 6

PACE welcomes everyone to "Dance the Night Away" from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. in the Student Union Through Faire. Admission is free to all SF State students and \$2 general. No one under 18 years allowed and I.D. required. Music is provided by "Gentle Jeff."

monday, nov. 9

"Approaching Astronomy and Physics Through Music, Literature, Humor, and Other Sundry Fields" is the title of a lecture by Andrew Fraknoi, adjunct professor of physics and astronomy and executive officer of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, that will be at 4 p.m. in Old Science 210. Admission is free.

AS Performing Arts will present Tom Hunter and Yakin Briansmith, performers of children's songs, from 4 to 5:30 p.m. in Student Union rooms A-E. Admission is free.

wednesday, nov. 11

The new, updated version of "El Salvador, Another Vietnam?" will be shown in the Barbary Coast at 11 a.m. The film is sponsored by SAUCIES and admission is free.

The Energy Information Center presents "Power from the Skies," a videotape and lecture on wind energy, in Hensill Hall (Biology Bldg.) 439 from 2 to 4 p.m.

The Film Students' Union presents "The Big Heat" (1953), directed by Fritz Lang and starring Gloria Grahame, Glenn Ford and Lee Marvin, at 5 p.m. in Student Union rooms A-E. Admission is free.

NEIGHBORHOODS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

A world adrift in China Basin

By Kerry Hamill

China Basin is a corridor of San Francisco that few residents have travelled. It encompasses the last streets in San Francisco to be developed and explored. It is the back door to The City.

In the days of San Francisco the port town, the Basin was accessible only by ship. Sailors had breakfast in the java houses; Chinese immigrants dipped for small bay shrimp along the marshes that are now the Mission Rock Resort.

The Basin sits behind North Beach and the downtown area and is separated from Potrero Hill by a freeway. Southern Pacific railroad tracks weave a path through the Basin, a neighborhood where locals still refer to Highway 101 as the James Lick Freeway and spend their days rambling about the barren, rugged streets.

"This is a tourist town now, not a seaman's town," is a lament heard often when talking with locals.

Antiquated shipping ports line the Basin, part of a city-owned border of land that runs from Fisherman's Wharf to the old Hunter's Point Naval Base. The railroad owns most of the remaining area, filled with huge warehouses converted to office space and artists' studios.

Mission Rock Resort, a patio restaurant and bar overlooking the Bay, is the most notable social attraction in the Basin. For the last seven years, Bob Wall has been owner of the lease and manager.

"Thirty years ago, there was not even a street leading to the Mission Rock," said Wall. "Past 3rd Street, this land was all swamp, accessible only by boat or foot. It is called Mission Rock because the land was literally built up by rocks. In the late 1800's, boats would leave the pier for the Orient, filled with valuable export materials and other goods. In order to weigh the boats down when they came back empty, the Chinese filled the boats with rocks and dumped them in the Bay, creating landfill."

The Mission Rock recently re-opened. It closed in September after a fire destroyed part of the building. It was the fifth arson attempt in six months at the Mission Rock.

Wall speculates the arson may be a personal vendetta of a customer thrown out of the bar, perhaps an old seaman jealous of the tourist appeal of the Mission Rock. The police arson squad have no leads.

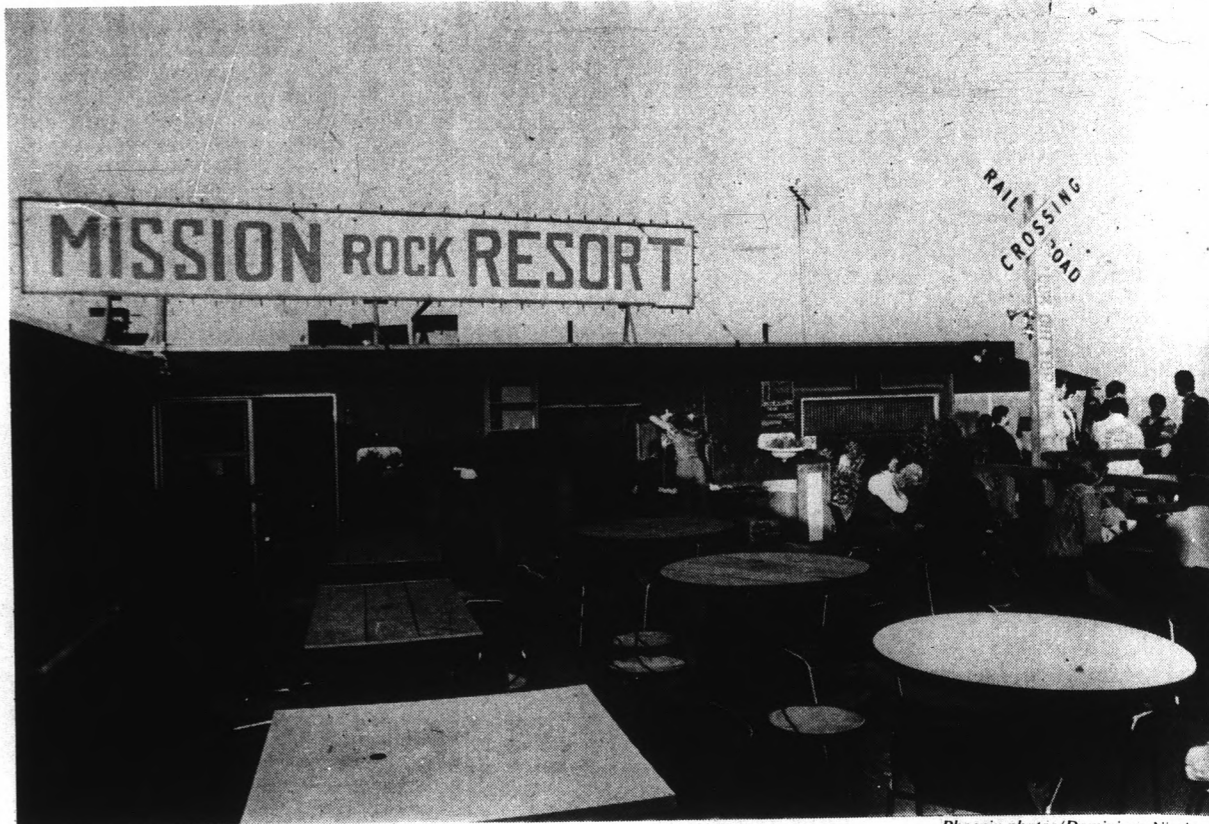
Although Mission Rock is the most famous hang-out in the Basin, it is not the best. Olive Oil's on Pier 50 takes advantage of the view and fine weather as well, but it offers better burgers and breakfasts, a pool table available nearly any hour and a great juke box. Olive Oil's is the place to be at 6 a.m. when you haven't yet been to sleep and need one more drink.

One of the most novel restaurants in town is an old luxury liner along Pier 42 called the Ship Restaurant. Owned by Adolph Rempp, it has been drydocked along the water, and all the fine wood and chandeliers of this massive old boat are still intact. It is elegant and serves expensive seafood and is the only restaurant of its kind in town.

China Basin is an industrial area. Nobody usually lives in the Basin. Because of commercial zoning restrictions, it is illegal for artists who inhabit the chain of warehouses along 3rd Street to live as well as work in their studios.

Six months ago, zoning restrictions which have been ignored for years, were suddenly enforced. City inspectors began scouring the warehouses. This forced the artists to either give up the warehouse studios that they had made their homes to save money, or to move to other parts of town and pay monthly rent on two buildings.

"I think the landlords know how valuable these warehouses are becoming. They are huge and perfect for photographers to build darkrooms or graphic artists to set up layouts. By enfor-



Phoenix photos/Dominique Nicolas

Empty tables plague Mission Rock Resort where arsonists have made several visits in the past year.

cing the dormant restrictions and zoning requirements, they have forced many of us to move and now they can raise the rents," said Jayne Ackley, a former warehouse inhabitant.

There is talk in the Basin of rebirth, but appearances give another impression. The San Francisco Port Commission acts as caretaker to the once-thriving piers which are now used mainly as repair stations for ailing old ships.

The Monterey, a ship the size of a huge Victorian, has been docked at Pier 42 for two years. It is owned by the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union, a maritime union in San Francisco. The bottom hulls are rotting. Lack of maintenance has allowed the inside of the once-majestic luxury liner to now smell like the Bay. The union rents the pier space from The City and pays for 24-hour-a-day security service to protect the deteriorating million-dollar property.

Port Commission Director Edward L. David said the San Francisco port is playing second fiddle to Oakland because Oakland decided to modernize their equipment and San Francisco decided not to spend the money. Now The City is interested in redevelopment of the port and has given the Port Commission the nod to start planning.

Frank Meisenback has worked with the Port Commission

for 30 years. Down on the docks, he is boss, the man in charge of daily maintenance of the port. Redevelopment is a concept he has not heard of.

"I don't know, maybe years down the line major changes could be made here, but as far as I know, there is nothing planned right now," he said.

"This city decided to become a tourist town. The politicians didn't like the seamen, they decided their style was too rough, that they didn't spend their money in the right places. They have no intention of rebuilding the port," said Arthur For-manek, lease-holder of the Pier Head bar on Pier 40.

It is impossible to write about the Basin and not give special focus to the Port Commission. They are the landlords of the Basin ridge, "Gods of the waterfront" as one tenant put it. This businessman feels the commission is perfectly content to keep the port as dormant and antiquated as possible.

Today China Basin is vacant compared to the past. It is an area of old seamen reminiscing about the past, of railroad tracks without trains. As the sun shines on the factory and warehouse workers have lunch in the old java houses, art and innovation thrive inside the warehouses. Outside, the piers wait on the future and dwell on the past.



Depot Events Calendar

Monday Nite Football-6pm-9:30pm
Free! Nov. 9-Minnesota at Denver
Nov. 16-San Diego at Seattle

Tuesday Night Movies-5-7pm Free!
Nov. 10-FRENZY Nov. 17-PSYCHO

Thursday Nite Live-5-7pm Free!
November 5-ENTRY, one of the Bay Areas hottest jazz groups, can use their instruments to full advantage.

November 12-If you need rock and roll, get into THE ACT.

November 19-The country band GREAT HIGHWAY will make a detour, so wipe off your boots and join em.

Special Events
Depot Jam Nights; 5-7pm Free!

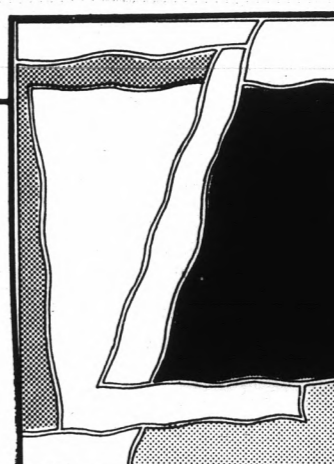
Student Union Programs will be sponsoring a JAZZ JAM, Wednesday, November 11 and a BLUES JAM the next Wednesday, November 18. Anyone interested in playing in either show should contact Bruce Millar at ext. 2426 as soon as possible.

ADDED DISTRACTIONS

Music Listening Room Terrace Level, Open M. and W. 9am-7:00pm T.: 9am-6:30pm Th. and F.: 9:00am-6:00pm. Mike Taylor, manager of the Music Listening Room has good news and bad news. The good news is that he has just received a new shipment of high-fidelity headphones, the bad news is that most students believe that there's a charge for using them. Negative on that. Slap down your student ID and plug into eight channels of stereo new wave, jazz, country, comedy, classical and everything in between. In other words, they're free. Sound like a good deal?

TICKETRON

Ticketron: The Ticketron outlet at the Info Desk can provide you with a seat at a 49ers or Raiders game, or the Rod Stewart concert coming up, or a campsite in your favorite state park and a lot more. Stop by the Info Desk and see what you've been missing.



ART GALLERY

Main Gallery
Hours: M., & W. 10am-7pm, T. & Th. 10 am-4pm, F. 10am-2pm.

Richard Higgs, 'Paintings and Collages,' November 10-December 3. Reception from 6 to 8pm opening day.

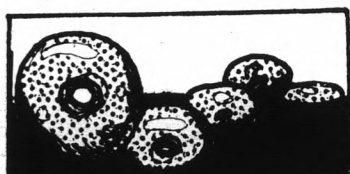
Featured will be 'Telecommunications from Babylon,' a series of mixed media collages mounted on a larger format backing, and 'Women, Elegant Ladies, and Showgirls,' acrylic paintings of geometric forms grounded in shifting objects and space.

Depot Hallway Walls
'Nicaragua: 1976-1981' by Tomasini through November 10

A provocative photographic look at a ravaged country, the hard life there, and the hope and resilience of a courageous people. A striking display of sensitive strength.

Basement Lounge Walls
Verity Dieruf/Paintings on Paper through November 10

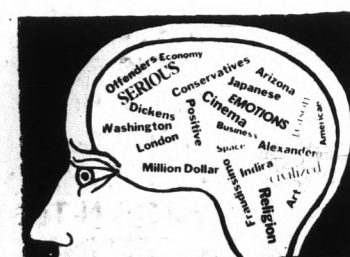
A vivid display of color and form inspired by ancient Mayan Glyphs.



BEHIND THE SCENES

Transition from Medicine to Bagels
No Smoothie

She's been an X-ray technologist, neurologist and has published papers on nuclear medicine. Now Marie Saxton is managing Sassafraz, a mecca for bagels and smoothies in the sub-basement. Her new vocation demands 16 hours a day, but she loves the social contact and the feeling of having a determination over her own life. She hopes to get her BA in Business from SF State and to become a master chef in her own restaurant. Marie sees Sassafraz as a unique opportunity to learn food service from the ground up, and especially enjoys sharing her experiences with fellow employees. Have a bagel at Sassafraz and meet Marie.



COLLEGE BOWL

Tomorrow is the last day to sign up for College Bowl at the Info Desk.



A little night music and
Irish Mocha Mint...

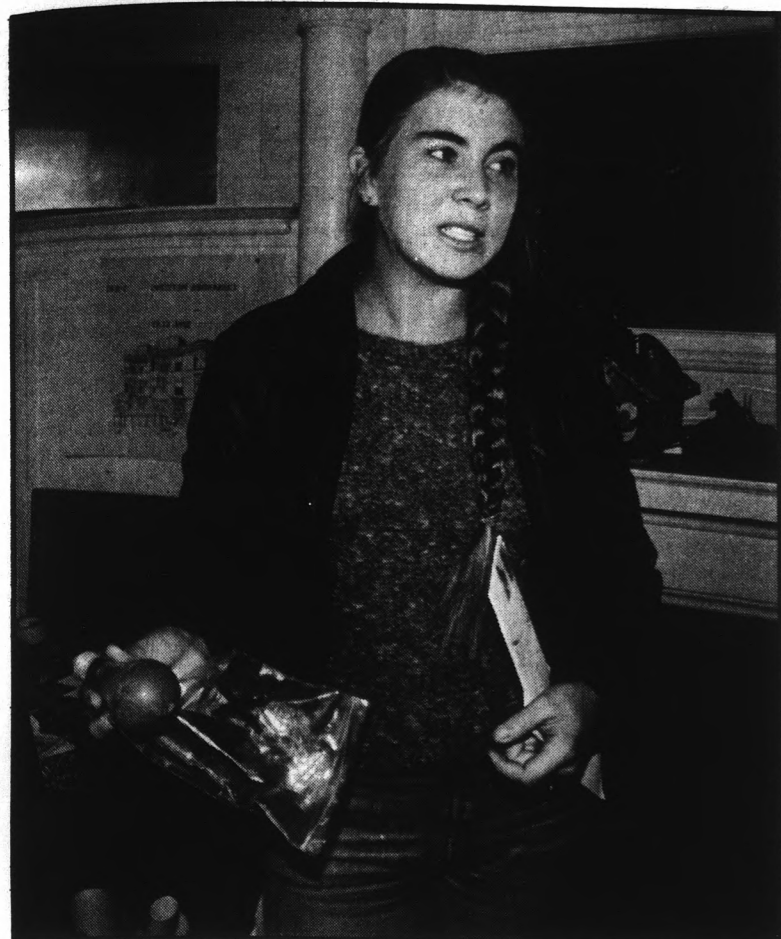


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Rent striker Cassandra Mettling displays light bulb ruined by leaking water.

A victory goes flat

By Kerry Hamill

Since February a long white banner with "We Won't Move" printed on it had been draped across the top story flats at Guerrero and 23rd Street in San Francisco. Last month, the banner was torn in half and now simply reads, "We Won't."

On September 18, San Francisco Judge Charles Goff struck down an eviction suit brought against tenants of this building by owner Vernice Zanco.

In a desperate attempt to save their homes, renters of flats in this old, grey three-story Victorian, formed a tenants union. The condition of these flats was so dangerous that tenants literally feared for their lives.

Last February, under the guidance of the San Francisco Tenants Union, 17 tenants in five of the 12 flats began withholding rent, specifying that certain repairs be made in their buildings. The back stairway was collapsing, the plumbing was old, and water leaked from the roof to the bottom flats, causing electrical damage.

Along with the 12 flats on Guerrero Street, Zanco also owns 13 other properties in San Francisco, worth an estimated \$5 million, according to City Hall Assessors Office records.

Her Guerrero Street apartment house was condemned by the City in 1973. A

Permit of Occupancy is required by the City to allow landlords to rent property but Zanco rented all 12 units with no permit. Until last February, when tenants sought legal help, none of them were aware the building had been condemned or that she lacked a Permit of Occupancy.

The West Bay Legal Co-op estimates, from its own experience, that 33 percent of the buildings approved for rental by the San Francisco Building Inspector do not meet minimum safety standards set by the city.

When the tenants first confronted Zanco, she refused to deal with them herself and referred them to Landmark Realty Company, managers of the building. Landmark made minor repairs

In May she began repairs on the building's most obvious hazards, the roof and the stairs. The City awarded her a Permit of Occupancy and the tenants resumed rent payments as a good faith gesture. The improvements were dramatically less than they had hoped for.

Immediately, Zanco began eviction proceedings against the strikers, filing an illegal detainer suit against them.

The court dates, the uncertainties of their housing status and lawyer fees continued for the strikers until last month when Judge Goff threw Zanco's case out of court.

Tenants wonder if they can really consider the case their victory. Cassandra Mettling, one of the strikers, has had to

without complaining because we wanted to stay here. This is my home and in a city with housing shortages like we have in San Francisco, I never wanted to move."

Jon Henn, another striker, is a make-up artist who works out of his flat.

"This woman destroyed my life for six months. She endangered our lives, we were never sure if the back stairs were going to fall down from under us or the roof from over our heads. I put a lot of blame on the city building inspectors. To save themselves work and help out landlords, they ignore safety violations," he said.

Henn feels the strike was an important effort and would do it over again.

"It is up to the individual in society to stand up for himself. We were taken advantage of for two years because of greed. It has been hell, but a very valuable experience," Henn said.

The strikers have filed a \$1.2 million countersuit against Zanco and Landmark Realty alleging fraud, unfair business practices and breach of contract.

Landmark Realty no longer manages the property and will not comment on the situation.

Zanco refuses to talk to reporters or answer the door of her house on Beacon Street. She deals with the tenants only through attorneys.

These flats were so dangerous that tenants feared for their lives

but told tenants that Zanco forbade them to do major work on the building.

The tenants' rent strike sparked action by The City. In March Zanco was ordered by Superior Court Judge Ira Brown to repair life-threatening conditions or face contempt of court charges. Zanco let her repair deadline pass and was fined \$900.

take a second job to help defray the \$10,000 in legal fees.

"It was funny. When we first moved into this flat nearly three years ago, the apartment was completely empty except for a huge bucket under the light fixture in the front hall," she said. "When the first rain came, I understood about the bucket. For two years we lived like that,

Rent issue out of control

By Ken Maryanski

In most places, the idea of rent control is sure to set off sparring matches between landlords and tenants, each looking out for No. 1.

But in Berkeley, the rent control battle is more like an all-out street brawl, involving competing tenant groups, a city council divided into pro- and anti-rent control camps, and moderate versus conservative landlord factions, all fighting over almost as many issues as there are renters in the city.

Even the supposed referee, the Rent Stabilization Board, has to duck punches from landlords crying "unfair treatment" and tenants accusing it of "gutting" rent control laws.

Walking this political tightrope is the Renters Assistance Project for Students (RAPS), a joint project of the Associated Students of the University of California and the California Public Interest Research group, established to "help educate Berkeley students about their rights as tenants and to assist them in exercising these rights."

"Tenants often feel they don't have any power in dealing with their landlords," said RAPS director Cathy Creswell. "We can empower tenants with knowledge of their rights."

At the heart of those rights and of the recent rent controversy is Measure D,

the rent control initiative passed by Berkeley voters in June 1980.

The ordinance established base rent levels, regulates rent increases and protects tenants from "arbitrary, discriminatory or retaliatory evictions."

To enforce these provisions, Measure D established a Rent Stabilization Board and required landlords to register their rental units with that board.

INSIGHT ISSUES IN FOCUS

The mayor and each of the eight city council members appoint one person to that board, and therein lies the problem, according to first the landlords and now the tenants.

At one time the Berkeley Citizens Action, a liberal coalition headed by Mayor Gus Newport, had a majority of the council, and, therefore, on the rent board. Landlords such as Tom Bruce, then president of the Berkeley Property Owners Association, decried what he called the board's "program for expropriation of private property."

They criticized, among other things, the board's 5 percent rent increase ceiling and its decision to allow tenants to withhold and keep up to 100 percent of their rent if their landlords refused to register with the board.

But when the All Berkeley Coalition, a moderate, landlord-supported group, won a council majority last April the tables turned.

Suddenly Bruce was rent board chairman, and groups such as the Berkeley Tenants Union accused the board of an "unprecedented sellout to the financial interests of landlords."

As examples, they cited the board's moratorium on lawsuits against nonregistered landlords and its proposal to allow landlords rent increases, estimated from 8 percent to 12 percent, that would approach a "fair return on market value."

But Carole Selter Norris, spokesperson for the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee, said "fair return" was just a "fancy phrase for huge rent increases" and renewed gentrification in Berkeley.

About 200 students a month seek her office's advice, and she said one of their biggest problems is recovering security and cleaning deposits.

"Many landlords keep student deposits, especially in the spring, figuring the students will be gone in the summer," she said.

RAPS has had particular problems with a small, clandestine landlord group that calls itself the Berkeley Tea Party.

The anonymous group has sent out circulars urging landlords not to register with the rent board, to keep vacant units



Phoenix photos/Toru Kawana

Victory — "We won against eviction. You can too" renters' sign proclaims.

off the market "to teach the students and university administration a dramatic lesson," and even to refuse to pay city taxes and service bills.

The group is also suspected by the U.S. Postal Service of illegally trying to sabotage a RAPS mailing program to gather data about rents students pay. Hundreds of bogus questionnaires, identical to those sent by RAPS, were mailed to landlords, urging that they be falsely filled out and returned to RAPS.

But despite the Tea Party and city

estimates that show nearly 70 percent of its landlords are not complying with Measure D, Creswell said, "Overall, I don't think the landlords are that terrible."

What is terrible, said Creswell, is the proliferation of apartment-locating businesses that may charge students a month's rent and a \$25 fee for finding them an apartment.

She said some of these businesses are fronts for real estate groups that use the profits to "fight implementation of

Measure D."

"They are exploiting a captive clientele," she said. "The housing market is so tight, it gets to a point where students don't have a choice."

Richard Betts, a Berkeley real estate appraiser, predicted the city's rental supply could be reduced by 15 percent to 20 percent in the next year or two under Measure D.

What tenants and landlords do agree upon is that only time, and politics, will tell.

Clock ticking on chemical bomb

By Steve Greaves

Increasingly, Americans are using synthetic chemicals for food, fuel and fertilizers, for slumber and alertness, for entertainment and status, for clothing and cures, for relieving pain and preserving the dead.

This dependence on chemicals has had a price — paid in the quality of the health and lives of millions of people.

And the costs are apparently rising.

About 100,000 American workers die annually and 390,000 more contract diseases as a result of inhaling, absorbing or ingesting chemicals on the job, according to the President's Report on Occupational Safety and Health, 1972.

Every fourth American will develop a cancer and 20 percent of the cases will be terminal, according to Dr. Samuel

Epstein of Case Western Reserve University Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio, author of "The Politics of Cancer."

About nine of 10 cancer cases in the United States are environmentally induced, according to Dr. Frank Rauscher, former director of the National Cancer Institute. This means up to 90 percent of cancers could be prevented, according to Epstein.

Despite growing concern among laymen and experts over the consequences of routinely dumping chemicals into the environment, the SF State chemistry department offers no specific course on the hazards of modern chemistry.

But it has proposed for next semester a new course for general education credit, "Chemistry and Today's

Living," said department chairman Dan Buttlare.

The course would include study of such topics as radioactivity, energy sources and their environmental costs, and the composition of air pollution.

Other departments at SF State offer related courses, including Biology 317, Sociology 375, Geology 370, Geography 600, Health Education 418 and Urban Studies 513.

One more course, such as that planned by the Chemistry Department, may help a few dozen San Franciscans understand the mechanics and the extent of the chemical threat, but it will do little to slow the flood of potentially lethal substances flowing from modern industries.

Hundreds of the more than 1,000 new chemicals introduced annually into the

environment are not checked for potential harmfulness, according to Marc Lappe in Friends of the Earth's "New Environmental Handbook," which was published in 1980.

"It would take decades to test each (of the 30,000 different known pesticides) to determine toxicity levels and degrees of environmental safety," wrote Donald R. Coates in "Environmental Geology."

Another toxic time-bomb lies in the thousands of chemical waste landfills brought to the public's attention in the 1978 tragedy of Love Canal.

In the 1940s, 43.6 million pounds of 82 chemicals were buried in Love Canal, a dry canal in Niagara Falls, NY. Among the chemicals dumped were benzene, chloroform, lindane, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene and dioxin — poisons which caused

leukemia, cancers, respiratory, gastrointestinal, circulatory and nervous system diseases and genetic damage in families living around the landfill.

Less than three ounces of dioxin can kill a million people.

Love Canal is one of more than 14,000 toxic chemical dump sites in the United States, only 13 percent of which are operated within recognized sanitary landfill standards, said Coates. The concept of such standards did not emerge until about 1940. Yet such standards did not prevent the Love Canal disaster.

In a sample survey by the Environmental Protection Agency, 40 out of 50 sites were found leaking toxins into the groundwater.

About 700 million tons of hazardous chemical wastes are dumped yearly, Lappe reported. And according to

Coates, the rate of dumping has increased 10 percent a year since 1974.

Perhaps more ominous than the millions of preventable cancers and diseases due to chemical pollutants are the effects of industrial wastes on human reproductive capacities.

A decline in male fertility in industrialized regions of the United States over the past 30 years has been charted by subfertility and toxic chemicals researcher Dr. Ralph Dougherty of Florida State University, according to an article in this month's "The Progressive."

In the same three decades, synthetic chemicals production increased 550 percent, the magazine reported.

"Hazardous wastes will be one of the severest environmental problems of the 1980s," Coates said.

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Manley raps imperialists



The former Prime Minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, at SF State last evening: 'To raise the flag of freedom changes only the political and psychological structures, not the economic ones.'

By Ann Senuta

A united Third World with the "will, guts and determination" to solve its own social and economic problems is preferable to financial dependency, said Michael Manley, the former Prime Minister of Jamaica.

"I'm not an aid man myself," Manley said, speaking to nearly 2,000 people Wednesday night in the SF State gymnasium as part of the Associated Students night lecture series. "I believe in structural change."

Rather than outline how he worked for change in his seven years as prime minister, Manley concentrated on the history of imperialism and the reactions

of developed nations, particularly the United States, to Jamaican and Nicaraguan social and economic change.

Granting independence to Third World nations did not change their imperialistic economic structure, he said.

"To raise the flag of freedom changes only the political and psychological structures, not the economic ones," Manley said. An imperialist nation gets the same advantage as when its flag was there because "the flag didn't make a profit, the economic structure did," he said.

When Manley took office in 1972, unemployment had doubled in a decade. Massive foreign investment into Jamaica

did not solve social problems, but did bring money to the investors.

His attempt to change this condition invoked intense, hostile reactions from the business class who revealed their divided loyalty by leaving Jamaica to move to England or the United States, taking their money with them, Manley said.

"It is a non-negotiable of faith that it is a right of a sovereign nation to pursue its own social and economic experiment."

These beneficiary nations had no loyalty to Jamaica, he said.

"They may have enjoyed our beautiful mountains. But commitment is

not grown out of the beauty of mountains. It comes from forebears whose feet have trod the soil for generations."

Manley was adamant about his support of Cuban troops fighting South Africans in Angola.

"We have to work for unity of all members of the Third World. Imperialism divided the Spanish and English speaking people of these countries," he said. "We were brainwashed to believe a natural hostility existed when we should be cooperating."

The differences between Cuba and Jamaica lie only in politics, Manley said. "They are poor, they produce sugar, they are part of the Third World, they argue for changes in the economic structure and they share with us a passionate commitment to the freedom of Africa."

Manley apologized when he said "all hell broke loose" in Washington after he supported Cuba. "We sought no quarrel with America. Because of the principle position where we stood in the non-aligned movement, there was a hostile pressure. In due course, we were defeated."

"So here I am," he said, smiling.

Relations with the United States did not improve until President Carter came into office, Manley said. Americans, he said, will discover the merits of the present U.S. international and economic policy "in due course."

The "Reagan-Thatcher view," he said, is inspired by free enterprise and a belief in the "virtue of power by confusing reality with morality."

An ally of the Reagan and Thatcher policy is the international banking system, which creates a supreme government over everyone and accounts to no one, Manley said.

"You are the collected shareholders of this system, but you don't know what they're up to. But the countries that they manipulate and exploit know what they're up to, and they can't do anything about it."

"The United States has incredible political, military, economic and psychological power and influence. No American really can hope to occupy the future in a secure way without considering what kind of world you are helping create."

LOCAL MOTION

Bus shortages plague Muni

By James M. Uomini

Muni route changes scheduled for Dec. 30 will be largely unaffected by the current shortage of diesel buses, a Muni spokesman said. Changes in the bus lines serving SF State will not be delayed.

A new rush hour service from the Sunset district to West Portal station will be temporarily delayed, he said. The route is part of a new line, the 48-Quintara-24th Street, which will link the Mission district and West Portal. The rush hour extension to the Sunset will be added when more buses are available, the spokesman said.

The route changes are the second phase in a five-year service improvement plan.

Muni is beginning to make progress in repairing its disabled buses, the spokesman said. Nearly one-half of the buses have been broken down daily. Slowly-but-surely more coaches are becoming available.

Muni is due to receive 60 rented buses from Los Angeles this week. They are to be used on flat routes because they are not designed for the steep hills of San Francisco.

Muni will pay only \$100 a month for each bus. Although they are older than Muni's buses, they have been well-maintained and were not subjected to the harsh conditions of Muni's hilly routes.

Muni is planning to convert several motor coach routes to electric trolley operation. This will free more buses and is possible because Muni now has a surplus of trolley coaches, the spokesman said.

The 55-Sacramento line will be combined with an existing trolley line, the 1-California, when the route changes are made Dec. 30. It was reported last week that Muni would try to convert the line Dec. 1 because of the pressing need for motor coaches, but the construction work

will probably not be done in time.

The 45-Greenwich, a motor coach line that runs under trolley lines on 95 percent of its route, will probably be converted to electric operation within several weeks, the spokesman said. This change will be temporary and shuttle buses will cover the portion of the route not electrified.

Construction should begin next year to convert the 24-Divisadero line to electric operation. This change was planned before the current crisis and should be completed sometime in 1983.

Last month Muni eliminated express service on Mission Street to save buses. A temporary replacement may operate soon on South Van Ness using trolley wires that are not used now.

Public Utilities Commission President Richard Sklar has recommended that Muni riders use Metro and trolley coach lines whenever possible during the current crisis. These services are operating normally in contrast to motor coach lines, which are missing many trips. On the morning of Oct. 28, for example, Muni missed 139 out of 410 runs.

Night and weekend motor coach service is operating normally because fewer buses are needed at those hours. Muni is attempting to balance out the weekday shortages, but riders can expect longer than normal waits and more crowded buses.

Muni's bus shortage has received a great deal of press coverage recently and Sklar has instructed Muni employees not to talk to the press.

Sklar has promised improvement in service by the end of the year.

Among the changes affecting SF State are elimination of 72-Sunset service to Stonestown and increased service to the Daly City BART station via a re-routed 28-19th Avenue bus. The 18-46th Avenue bus will be re-routed to approach Stonestown via the SF State dormitories.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Notary service available at legal referral center rm. 113, Mezzanine of Student Union, \$1. for students, \$2. for non-students.

Amnesty International General introductory meeting, discussion and letter writing Wed. Nov. 4, 4-6 pm, Conference Rooms A-E, Everyone Welcome!

Students for a United Ireland meet every Wed. and Thurs. at noon B118 and B119 Student Union.

Winter Crafts Fair 10:00 am-6:00 pm, Monday and Tuesday, December 7th-8th, Student Union. Presented by Student Life Services, free admission.

Columbia, Puerto Rico program, with Lawrence Johnson, other speakers, slides; popular resistance to U.S.-backed repression. Nov. 13, 12:00-2:00, Barbary Coast. U.R.P.E.

For Labor/Minority Mobilization to Smash Fascism! Part 4 of Spartacus Youth League's Marxist Class Series. Tuesday, 12:00 noon, student Union, B112.

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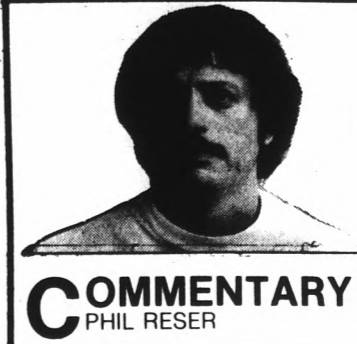
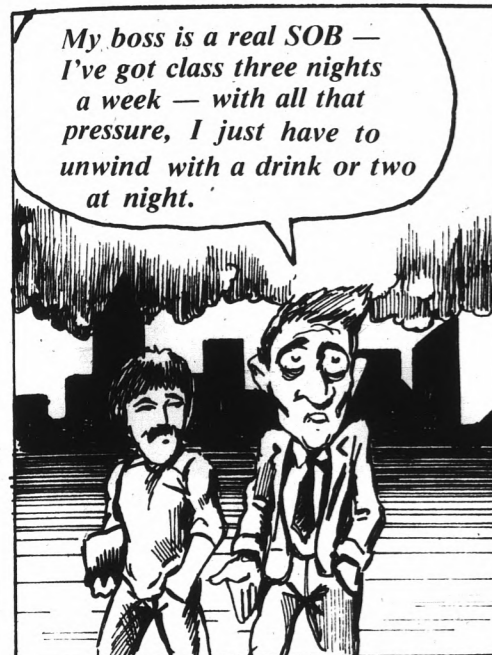
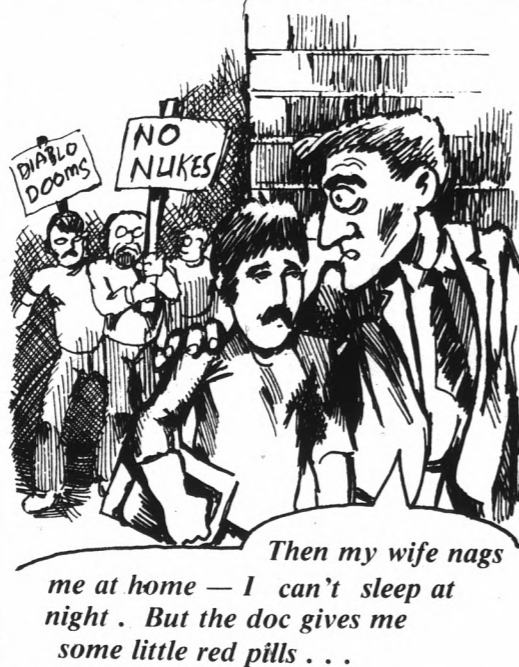
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Opinion



COMMENTARY
PHIL RESER

New deal on pot

The marijuana reform movement is more than 10 years old, but it is still a crime to have any sort of involvement with the drug.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse says 23 million Americans, or 13 percent of the adult population, use the substance on a regular basis.

I joined about 1,000 of these people last Saturday afternoon for the annual Halloween Party and Smoke-In at San Francisco Civic Center where more pot was being smoked in a one-square-mile area than I have seen since Vietnam days.

Between listening to Country Joe McDonald sing and basking in the smoke and sunshine, I checked out the issues around the reform of marijuana laws with people who are working on decriminalization of the drug in our society.

According to the National Narcotics Intelligence Committee, retail sales of marijuana in the United States generate more than \$25 billion each year, and up to 15,000 tons of it are imported into this country annually.

Drug enforcement officials estimate that domestic marijuana cultivation provided approximately 15 percent of the United States supply in 1978 and production has increased sharply since then.

Marijuana is the largest cash crop in the state of California, worth about \$1 billion every year, according to the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). California accounts for almost one-fifth of all U.S.-grown marijuana.

In Hawaii it is estimated that the growth of this plant is worth up to \$750 million a year, more than the state's top legal farm crops which are sugar and pineapples.

At least 10 other states are estimated to have annual marijuana crops of \$100 million or more, and investigators for the state of Oklahoma say the crop there was worth \$390 million last year.

The FBI reports that in 1979, there were 391,600 marijuana-related arrests.

The FBI reports that in 1979, there were 391,600 marijuana-related arrests. NORML says that arrests are on the rise again, with an expected 500,000 Americans to be busted this year alone. More than \$3 billion in law enforcement resources is spent annually on marijuana arrests and prosecution, public funds

from the American taxpayer that could be applied to the control of more serious crime.

Eleven states have changed their laws and no longer treat possession of a small quantity of marijuana as a criminal offense. Penalties have been declared unconstitutional in four state supreme courts because they were too excessive that they constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

Most of us remember that in 1972, the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse issued its report to the President and Congress which was unanimous in its central recommendation that possession of a small quantity of marijuana for personal use should not be a crime. Probably few of us heard about the team of Harvard Medical School researchers who in a study in May of 710 students, found no significant difference between drug users and non-users in academic achievement, participation in college activities or career plans.

At the present time, the Marijuana Reform Initiative, P.O. Box 26760, San Diego, CA 92126, has written a solution to the problem for California residents. The Marijuana Reform Initiative, Section 11357.5 reads as such: "Adults, 18 years or older, shall not be punished criminally, or be denied any right or privilege, by reason of their private possession, transportation or cultivation of marijuana for personal use."

Their plan is to raise \$250,000 by January 1, 1982, when they will start a petition on a state-wide basis to gather 625,000 voter signatures by May 1 in order to qualify for the November 1982 ballot. The money raised will be used for a hard-fought campaign to swing the voters in favor of the initiative through showing them the facts behind decriminalization of marijuana.

People that I talked to at the Civic Center Smoke-In believe that the present marijuana laws should be repealed because they are archaic, cruel, unjust and allow for unreasonable interference with the privacy of the individual; because they require public funds to be wasted enforcing the prohibition of marijuana, instead of dealing with the rising tide of hard-core violent crimes; because they condemn millions of otherwise law-abiding citizens to commit a felony by growing or purchasing a natural substance.

Recently, marijuana reform has received a boost from the newly-formed International Cannabis Alliance for Reform, a worldwide organization working with legalization movements in Colombia, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, Italy, France as well as the United States. The group which is working on efforts to be granted consultant status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, recently held its international conference in Amsterdam where its focus on medicine, health and law, has contributed to a closer realization of an open marijuana marketplace.

All this over a relatively simple herb, a mild intoxicant, that most honest investigations have found harmless compared to nuclear radiation, toxic waste, alcohol, white sugar, tobacco, coffee, and known killers, all legal, and often, all subsidized by our own government.

Greek socialism defended

By Christos Konstantinidis

"The beginning is half of the effort," says a Greek proverb. We have just begun. In Greece, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement — PASOK — with the support of all the democratic forces of the Greek people is leading the nation on an avenue of new "enlightenment" with the election of a new socialist government.

In recent articles, in the San Francisco Examiner, the "will" of the Greek people has been presented in such titles as "A Bad Start" or "Greeks Set a Dangerous Course."

In Greece an important process has started. A peaceful revolution has taken place — a revolution that has brought to a close the historical period of the 150 years since the creation of the Neo-Hellenic nation. Historically this was a period of foreign dependence. Until now, the governing of the country was directed by conservative factions which were serving the interest of the "protectors;" Germany and England at the beginning and later the "big friendly power," the United States.

The Greek people have won and have taken their destiny into their own hands. Respecting the foundations of the democratic process and the constitution, the progressive forces have ascended to power and opened the way for vast changes.

The following historical events prevented the progressive changes to occur in the governing of Greece:

- The dictatorships of 1936-1940 and 1967-1974.
- The Civil War of 1946-1949, and the effective bureaucratic oppression.

All of the above were the results of foreign domination and the actions of the local oligarchy.

This peaceful change reflects the wishes, emotions and passions of all the Greek people. It reflects the struggle of contemporary Greek history. It was not only the economic chaos that brought the progressive forces to power, but a long, tortuous struggle, which the Greek people have fought, for their emancipation from foreign domination.

It is the first government since the creation of the Greek State, which truly represents the people rather than foreign interests and the oligarchy. Now the progressive forces want to cooperate with the "Big Powers" — not to be dependent on them. They want to become equal partners and bring the issue of "collective bargaining" into their dealings. We no longer recognize the big powers as patrons.

This may not satisfy our Western "allies," since each time they wanted to pursue a foreign policy against their strong rival, the Soviet Union, they ordered the Greek politicians to act according to their wishes. They were not settling an issue over a bargaining table, but rather their "wish" was an "order."

An example of NATO's distribution of power is observed in the control of the military bases. The western military alliance, NATO, is the "main boss" regarding the military bases on Greek soil. This does not occur in Turkey, Italy, France, etc. — where the local governments are in control.

Our allies, and not long ago "patrons," are not happy with the present situation. They will try to set traps and apply external pressures upon the new government to have it succumb to their will. The media have already started to work toward this goal. They would like to sway the American public opinion by misleading information concerning the existing change in Greece. This, though, cannot happen because it will face the mounting resistance of the people. The new government is a mirror image of the popular will.

We, the Hellenic Students Association, a solid and representative body, strongly oppose the new provocations of the media. We want to put a stop to false allegations which do not serve any other purpose than to create confusion on current issues.

The articles that have been written until now, under the "opinion" column of the local newspaper (Tues., Oct. 20 and Sun., Oct. 25) have been nothing else but a distortion of the truth.

First, they seem to portray the Greek socialist leader, Andreas Papandreu, as a radical revolutionary. He was never that. He has always adhered to a form of

democratic socialism.

Secondly, the articles imply that Papandreu will drive the Greek people like sheep over the "precipice" and also that the "experiment" will bring the "worst economic declaration and failure that the Greeks have ever seen." One should have been living in Greece the last seven years to see with one's eyes — farmers forced to throw away thousands of tons of fruit to satisfy Common Market price supports. Greece was forced to sell its products at ridiculously low prices to Western Europe. How can such happenings be seen as economic progress?

Thirdly, what concerns our allies more than it does the Greek people is the fate of the military bases and NATO. Greece is merely considered as a bridge, serving the interests of the Western powers. It is an important link in the strategic forces of the Western superpower. If a link breaks, it means the automatic destruction of the whole organization. Perhaps the Greek gods selected the area because they found it charming, inspiring and suitable to their style of living. No one can blame them! But selecting this country with "godly images" as a place for deadly missiles, one deserves to be doomed. The Greek people shout, "No, we don't want your bases. We don't want your protection. Leave us to ourselves; we can manage; we are capable!"

Past historic events proved that NATO does not serve Greek interests. The military coup d'état in 1967 was supported by NATO. The invasion of Cyprus by Turkey in 1974 was another NATO fiasco. What has NATO done for us? The only thing it did was to make this "godly" place a target for destruction for both superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States. It is ironic that the same rhetoric about the "northern" danger, which the articles are propagandizing, was also used by the former Greek government in order to maintain the status-quo and prevent the progressive forces from coming to power. They still claim that without NATO, the sovereignty of the country is threatened by the "northern" danger.

However, what the "socialist dreamer," Andreas Papandreu, wants

is not the immediate closure of the military bases, but their placement under the aegis of the Greek government. We would like to stress that we do not face the "northern bear," but rather the "eastern threat." The Turkish dictatorship, which supposedly is a member of NATO, instead points its guns along the Aegean coast, rather than toward the "northern enemy."

Step by step, with patience and persistence, we will build a Greece for the present and the future based on the ideals of our forefathers. At least, give us a chance to accomplish what we started. We, the modern generation of Greece, are capable of bringing it to its completion.

(Christos Konstantinidis is president of the Hellenic Student Association of SF State.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ripoff

For the past two months I've enjoyed my five-mile bicycle ride to campus. I ride out for only one class a day and spend a maximum of an hour and a half inside a building. On Thursday, Oct. 15, my bicycle was stolen from outside the Humanities Building. I had been inside only one hour. Since that day I've spoken to at least three other students who have had their bicycles stolen here also. As did I, they all notified the campus police, which entails having a bored-looking officer scribble some facts on a piece of paper.

Too many thieves get away with it here too often. Campus security should be strengthened and bike racks patrolled. Hopefully, this letter will serve as a warning to other cyclists who value their exercise and fresh air as much as I did.

Aubrey Wade

Pay

A recent letter (Oct. 1, 1981) to the editor from Jim DuPont, who describes himself as "Member, AFSCME," claims that the California State Employees' Association not only had nothing to do with passage of comparable worth legislation, but that we "lobbied against the bill."

It's unfortunate that AFSCME has misled DuPont — and perhaps other employees — on this important matter. CSEA and AFSCME were both in the labor-feminist coalition which secured the bill's enactment. AFSCME's Joyce Harlan worked side by side with our Assistant Chief Legislative Advocate, Sherrie Golden, on the bill, SB 459.

And you don't have to take our word for it, either. Here's an Oct. 7 letter to Ms. Golden from Senate leader David Robert: "You certainly deserve to be congratulated for all your tireless efforts and hard work in support of SB 459."

And an Oct. 21 letter from

Assemblyman Bill Lockyer, the comparable worth bill's co-author, to CSEA Chief Legislative Advocate Mike Douglas says: "I want to personally acknowledge the support of the organization which you represent, and thank you for your help."

Other unions have indeed been active elsewhere in the comparable worth fight, but CSEA has been the acknowledged pioneer in this struggle within the state and university service for six years.

In all decency, AFSCME should tell Jim DuPont that CSEA certainly did not lobby against our own bill.

Dan L. Western
General Manager
California State Employees' Association
Sacramento

Thanks

I wish to thank you for printing Eileen Nederlof's article about me and my book "The Journeys of David Toback."

I am afraid that a false impression was created when Shockey Books was described in the article as a small and unknown publisher. It is not small. It is far from unknown, but has a long, distinguished history which includes the honor of having discovered Kafka. Among its authors are the most prestigious names in Jewish thought, women's studies and sociology. I am proud that my book bears its imprint.

Carole Malkin

Towel situation all wet

By Linda Aube

At last! A solution for messy campus bathrooms appears on the horizon. No longer must we endure overflowing trash cans and paper-littered floors and sinks. The elimination of paper towels in the HLL bathrooms for the last week has cleaned up the problem.

If this is an experiment, its success is already self-evident. All reports are not in yet, but it seems to be catching on. Soon, the Physical Science, Business, Creative Arts and other buildings might

be able to boast of their tidy toilets too.

Of course, drippy hands are a problem. As yet though, there haven't been any reported incidents of casualties resulting from students sliding on the wet floors to and from class.

However, this problem can be easily solved: turn off the tap water. Who needs to wash their hands anyway? It's almost impossible to get to the sink now with all those lovelies monopolizing the mirrors. Perhaps mirrors could be installed in the halls so everyone would have easy access — and no wet hands. My, how it would relieve the congestion.

Such spirit is contagious! Perhaps this kind of thinking could be stretched into a master plan of campus frugality. In view of the university's dire financial condition, how about coin-operated vending machines for toilet paper? Or perhaps a return to grandpa's use of the Sears catalogue would be even more efficient.

The fiscal reward at the end of this frugal rainbow is dazzling, the possibilities endless.

Of course, there would be some related expenses. Police service, for instance, to handle the crowds protesting these measures.

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Upset? Frustrated? Ecstatic? The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, Ca. 94132. Deadline is 11 a.m. Mondays. They will be printed on the basis of available space and the author is asked to include both a signature and a telephone number with the letter.

Chemistry

By Steve Greaves

A Job-Gram hangs on a bulletin board across from the seventh floor chemistry lab, indicating a demand for chemistry students with and without degrees.

Among those seeking employees are oil companies, drug firms, a winery, a candy company, the Biology Exploratorium, a pollution analysis consulting firm, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, Stanford University and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

SF State chemistry undergraduates are in demand because they are better trained in laboratory techniques and, once hired, prove to be more reliable than their counterparts from UC Berkeley, industry and government hiring agents said.

"Our students get more hands-on lab experience than Berkeley undergrads," said Dan Buttlare, chairman of the SF State Chemistry Department. "They are taught in labs by professors, (whereas) at Berkeley, generally, grad students monitor undergraduate lab work."

Ed Morris, a biochemistry graduate at UC Berkeley, agreed, saying mathematical and theoretical aspects of chemistry are emphasized more at Berkeley than here. SF State is more intent on preparing undergraduates for jobs, he said.

Smaller classes give SF State students closer contact with professors, said Bob Lindquist, professor of chemistry at SF State.

"SF State students tend to know their way around a laboratory better than students from Berkeley," said Don Vessey, a research chemist at the Veterans' Administration hospital and associate professor of biochemistry and pharmacology at the UC Medical Center, San Francisco.

"Usually the first thing I do when I have an opening is call SF State," Vessey said.

Armand Camerena, the public health chemist in charge of the San Francisco County Health Department's toxicology lab, and Jeff Gorrell, senior research associate at Genentech, a genetic engineering corporation in South San Francisco, characterized SF State students they have employed as "competent" and "excellent."

Students who want to go beyond the technician level should go for a graduate degree, however, said SF State biochemistry graduate, Maurice Woods. Woods works in Genentech's new process development lab.

"Don't delay graduation. And don't worry about the demands of your first job," Woods said. "They will lay it all out clearly for you, and you can go about doing the job. Then you'll get a better idea of what you want to do in graduate school."

Buttlare selects faculty according to several criteria: teaching excellence, the ability to develop an effective research program and special skills that will fit future needs of the department to keep abreast of research trends in the field.

He has recently requested approval for two permanent full-time positions, one in membrane biochemistry and one in physical chemistry.

Buttlare also keeps a lookout for promising junior high and high school students.

Last summer the Chemistry Department took part in the High School Minority Research Apprenticeship program and the Young Scientists Tomorrow, a program for the economically disadvantaged, Buttlare said.

"We've worked hard to attract more outstanding high school graduates, and would like to see more minority students complete our program," Buttlare said.

In 1979, blacks and other minorities constituted 11.2 percent of the 125,000 chemists working in the United States, and 9 percent of the 15 million professional, technical and kindred workers, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"We would like to see more support from industry, more chemistry scholarships. It's particularly important that industry pick up the slack after the current government funding cuts," Buttlare said.

In 1978, the department awarded 33 bachelor's and 11 master's degrees. Last semester, 46 students received bachelor's degrees and 11 earned master's degrees. The new Bachelor of Science in the biochemistry program accounts for the increase in undergraduate certificates.

"The job market is very good, but doesn't compare with that for engineering and computer programming," Buttlare said. However, a chemistry major with a minor in business or engineering has a great advantage, he said.

Theater Arts

By Michael McCall

There's no business like show business, but as the song says, you may be stranded out in the cold.

For actors in SF State's Theatre Arts Department, graduation is only the beginning. The chance of a successful acting career will take a combination of talent, skill, persistence and a truckload of luck.

"Theater work is job to job, a series of one shots," said James Thompson, a professor in the Theatre Arts Department. "One has to follow the opportunities."

For those set on giving an acting career a shot, SF State's Theatre Arts Department is a distinguished place to begin, said John Martin, chairman of the Theatre Arts Department.

The department is the largest in the country with more than 300 majors and 32 instructors. Students from as far away as Australia are attracted by the department's reputation.

This reputation may soon be enhanced if the chancellor's office grants the department a Master of Fine Arts program.

"Accreditation of an MFA program would give us greater recognition and the capacity to attract the best candidates," said Martin.

Priscilla Alden, who received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Theatre Arts from SF State in 1970, has worked as a secretary by day while performing on Bay Area stages by night. She joined One Act Theatre Company four years ago, and has done work for the Lamp Lighters, Magic Theatre and others.

"SF State gives good grounding on what it's like to be on stage under direction," Alden said. "But school is a protected environment. If you really want to learn to act you need to go to an academy."

Alden's situation is not unique. The majority of actors in small theater companies have to have another source of income.

Misha Berson, director of the Theatre Communications Center of the Bay Area, says the absence of a large, thriving community theater network makes it difficult for actors to earn a living in the Bay Area.

"There are some paid positions," she said. "But competition is stiff for jobs that pay carfare to \$25 per night. It's mostly non-profit community theater."

The American Conservatory Theatre and the Berkeley Repertory Theatre are the only Bay Area companies to pay union wages. Actor's Equity, a nationwide union, requires that members be paid from \$100 to \$250 a night.

Most local companies avoid the expense of union actors by staying small, because theaters of 99 seats or less are granted an "equity waiver," Berson said.

However, Martin says the Bay Area is a good place to practice the craft of acting and to launch a stage career.

"It is a rich cultural environment with a lot of new and experimental theater," he said.

For students interested in a more lucrative career, Martin advises a move to Los Angeles or New York.

Tom Tyrell, a professor in the Theatre Arts Department, agrees. "Most of our graduates leave the Bay Area. We've got colonies in New York and Los Angeles."

Thompson also encourages students to be flexible. "If you refuse to move you won't make it."

Mark Bosch, a graduate of the Theatre Arts Department, took this advice. Bosch worked in many theaters across the country before landing his job as lighting director of ACT.

"Even with a degree, it takes a long time to establish yourself," Bosch said, pointing out that his early career often consisted of "fetching cheese sandwiches."

Martin says that the job outlook is promising for technicians in behind the scenes work.

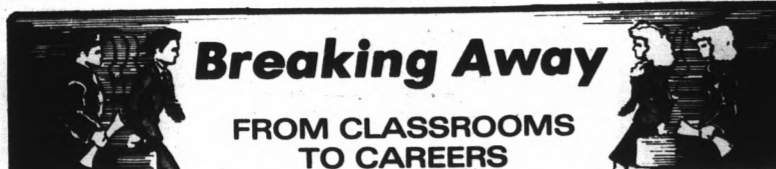
"Stage and lighting designers have the best chance of getting paid work," he said.

Bosch suggests that students interested in technical work in theater have a knowledge of computers. "Computers are already an integral part of the art," he said.

Skills learned in the Theatre Arts Department can be useful in other areas, Martin said.

"There are crossover students from the Broadcasting Department who take acting, directing and technical courses," he said. "And there is a film acting course given in cooperation with the Broadcasting Department."

"There are many employment opportunities. An amazing number of our students make a living on the tube or on the stage."



Breaking Away
FROM CLASSROOMS TO CAREERS

Why are you spending hours of your life here at SF State? Stalking the halls for sheer intellectual delights? Or trying to collect marketable skills for later on down the line? In this third and final part of its series, Phoenix looks at two more departments — Chemistry and Theatre Arts — in an effort to see how well they're preparing students for Life After Graduation.



Phoenix photo/Dominique Nicolas

Morita Masatoshi (left) and student Larry Peck demonstrate the art of aikido with wooden swords.

Aikido expert brings new art to campus

Morita Masatoshi, fourth dan and head instructor of the Aikido Yoshinkai Association of Northern California, demonstrated his art on campus Monday night in hopes of initiating an aikido club here next year.

"Aikido" literally means "the way of harmonizing vital energy." Unlike other martial arts, aikido was not developed for the sake of winning, but is concerned with neutralizing one's opponent.

From a psychological point of view, aikido demonstrates the importance of self-relaxation. Students learn that softness, calmness and harmony are not weaknesses; that in fact, such qualities are effective responses to violence and aggression.

Aikido, "the gentle martial art," grew out of the combat

disciplines of the samurai. Founded in 1925 by Master Morihei Ueshiba, aikido is a relatively new art which combines rigorous physical discipline and practical effectiveness, with an emphasis on personal growth.

Mental or emotional energy ("ki") is at the core of aikido. One develops and concentrates one's energy, learns to harmonize that energy with a partner, and, finally, unifies one's individual energy with universal energy. With these three levels, aikido is a way of learning self-discipline, harmony and love.

Masatoshi has taught Yoshinkai Aikido throughout the Midwest and is on the board of directors of the Aikido Yoshinkai Association of North America.



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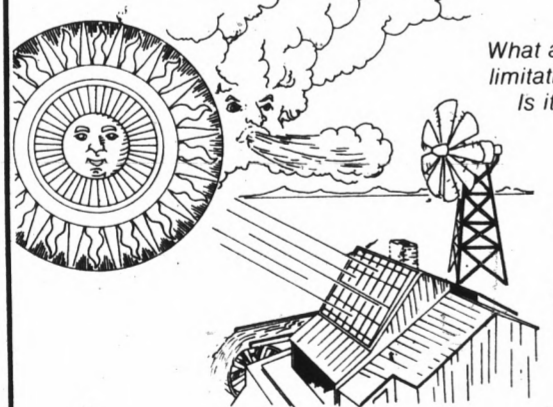
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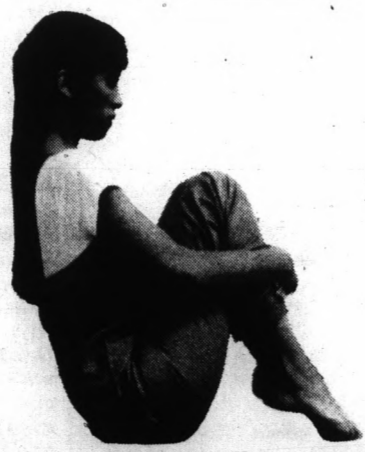
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Gary Alessi

Fleet Week beaches vote

By Lynn Foster

A resolution demanding equal pay for comparable work ran aground Monday as the Navy sailed into City Hall and drew several supervisors away from a planned vote on the measure to attend a Fleet Week reception.

The Board of Supervisors postponed the vote for two weeks because four members failed to return to the board meeting after a scheduled four hour break. The board took the unusually long recess to join in the festivities and a dinner honoring the crew of the new nuclear submarine San Francisco.

But as the meeting resumed at 10 p.m., supervisors Willie Kennedy, Louise Renne, Doris Ward and Lee Dolson remained at the Presidio Officers Club where dinner had been served earlier for supervisors and Navy brass.

Back at City Hall, supporters of the bill made a last minute decision to postpone the vote in order to guarantee that all supervisors in favor of the measure would participate.

"It would have passed if everyone had been there," said Linda Post of the Comparable Worth Committee, which introduced the resolution one month ago. "But we couldn't be sure with so few supervisors present."

The measure, calling for the elimination of pay inequities between city jobs traditionally segregated by race and sex, is supported by the majority of the female-dominated board.

In anticipation of the scheduled vote, Post's committee submitted a survey comparing salaries of city employees to

each supervisor Monday afternoon. It illustrates a clear pay discrepancy between jobs held predominantly by women and minorities and those held by men requiring the same educational background and experience.

For example, a clerk typist employed by the city earns a maximum monthly salary of \$850, while a gardener earns \$1444. Both positions require a high-school education and two years experience. However, 88 percent of the typists are women and 100 percent of the gardeners are men.

Backers of the resolution designed to eliminate such wage inequities were frustrated not only by the vote delay Monday.

As copies of the 20-page survey were being photocopied by the Comparable Worth Committee, the City Attorney issued his opinion in a letter to the supervisors that a comparable worth policy could not be implemented without a city charter amendment.

"This letter means the resolution will have no effect," said Deputy City Attorney David Kroppnick. "But they (the supervisors) can go ahead and vote on it."

It just won't mean anything."

The charter says city salaries must be based on prevailing wage rates in the private sector.

"The charter does not authorize the Civil Service Commission to consider other factors such as the number of minorities or women who may occupy the surveyed (wage) class," Deputy City Attorney Michael Killelea wrote in the letter.

Although the charter can be amended by a city-wide election, such as the nine amendments that were passed by voters Tuesday, supervisors are hesitant to put every issue up for a public vote.

"If every charter amendment got on the ballot, you'd have a telephone book of proposals every election," Killelea said.

"It's a whole new ballgame now," said Post. "The vote delay will give the opposition time to bring out the troops and put us on the defensive."

The Comparable Worth Committee plans to meet Saturday to discuss strategy. The Board of Supervisors plans to vote on the resolution Nov. 16.

Loaded magnum triggers arrest

Two men carrying a loaded .357 caliber Magnum in their glove compartment were arrested and charged with possession of a stolen handgun and carrying a concealed weapon by campus police officers early Tuesday at Stonestown's Chevron gas station.

The men, Juan Guzman, 38, and his brother, Eduvijes, 24, had backed their 1968 gold Mercury into the deserted station when a campus officer stopped them and asked Eduvijes for the car's registration.

"As he opened the glove compartment, there was the gun as pretty as can be," said Lt. Richard Van Slyke. "And, typically in these situations, the driver turned to the officer and said, 'That's not mine, that's Juan's gun.'"

The Guzman's were taken to the Hall of Justice where a bi-lingual officer read them their rights.

The District Attorney's office is investigating the possibility that the two brothers from Hood River, Ore., who are not SF State students, may be illegal aliens.

Phoenix on Viacom TV

Phoenix contributes stories to an electronic newspaper produced by the SF State Journalism Department in cooperation with the Audio Visual/ITV Center. The magazine airs at the beginning of each hour on Viacom Cablevision's channel 35 and on the campus cable system.

Decision Monday for custodian

Melvin Hale, the custodian who filed a grievance petition protesting his dismissal in July, will not know until Monday whether the grievance panel will recommend that he be re-hired.

Originally scheduled to submit its recommendation today, the panel has been granted an extension until Monday, according to Judith Ott, clerical assistant for Academic Affairs.

Ott said the panel did not receive the case summaries from Jack Keys, Hale's representative, and Ed Waite, representing the university, until Tuesday. The summaries were originally scheduled to be in last Friday.

After the panel makes its decision, it

will forward its recommendation to President Paul Romberg. If Romberg decides Hale should not be re-hired, Hale can appeal the decision. The case would then go before an arbitrator, who is usually selected from the state's Office of Administrative Hearings, according to Waite.

Keys said the case was "pretty straightforward." Some of Hale's employers thought he was doing a good job and one thought he wasn't, said Keys. Keys was referring to Hale's supervisors, who said they would not mind working with Hale again, and Aubrey Randle, the Plant Operations supervisor who recommended Hale's dismissal.

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All trips return 5 1/2 hours later. First come, first served: send coupon below for your bus trip and seal reservation card. Prepaid reservations cannot be refunded or exchanged. The \$8.00 fare includes the State Reserve and handling fee. No trips are scheduled for December 24, 25, 26, January 1, 2, 23, and February 7.



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Frugal campus senate opposes Dumke's foreign language plan

By E.A. O'Hara

In answer to Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke's proposal that a foreign language requirement be added to the California State University and Colleges General Education curriculum, SF State's Academic Senate approved Tuesday a counterproposal that questions the practicality of a second-language requirement.

The chancellor's proposal will come before the CSUC Academic Senate meeting in Long Beach on Nov. 12 and 13. If passed, it will be the first step toward a policy that could add 12 to 15 units to the General Education program by the 1984-85 academic year, according to Robert Cherny, statewide academic senator and SF State history professor.

While calling proficiency in a second language "highly desirable," the senate's counterproposal stipulates that second-language instruction should not be required unless

funds to pay for it be guaranteed and not transferred from existing programs. The CSUC senate agrees; the proposal could be killed in light of CSUC's strained budget.

Edwin Williams, chair of the Foreign Language Department, favors the requirement.

And Felix Rivera, associate professor of social work education, cited a recent report on foreign language study which shows that fewer than 1 percent of elementary school students, 18 percent of high school students, and 9 percent of college students are studying a second language.

"As a Third World citizen by birth," Rivera said, "I can see what has been done to languages in other countries by North Americans."

Richard Axen, professor of higher education, spoke against the requirement, naming problems such as determining student competence upon admission and attaching the extra units to the already large General Education program.

"Foreign language competency is nice," Axen said, "but I'd like to know what educational value it really has. If this is passed, there is every reason to expect other groups to introduce other mandatory requirements. Pick a subject — say, nuclear policy in war and peace."

The senate's approved counterproposal will be presented at November's statewide meeting and will also be sent to the chancellor, campus senates throughout the system and to SF State President Paul Romberg.

Also at Tuesday's meeting, the grade appeal practices and procedures policy, topic of a six-month discussion in the senate, was approved.

Prepared by the senate's Student Affairs Committee, the grade appeals policy complies with the chancellor's Executive Order 320, which requires campuses to have a policy of grading and student appeal. The senate's action comes one year following the

Fall 1980 deadline called for by the chancellor.

As approved, the grade appeal policy gives the faculty the responsibility of developing department procedure. The four-page policy will serve as a model that schools may adopt or change, so long as any alternate procedure conforms to the executive order. Each department will present its written policy to Provost Lawrence Ianni by the end of this semester.

In the model policy, a grade appeal committee of three faculty members and two students will be formed if mediation by a school's dean fails to solve a grade dispute. The vote of this committee will be the final word in the dispute.

Student members are denied a vote, a point criticized by several senate members, including Edwin Nierenberg, professor of English, who called the denial of student voting power a "travesty of tokenism."

Bargaining agent Faculty unions set election date

By Robert Manetta

Mail elections to determine a union bargaining agent for the California State University and Colleges faculty will be held from Dec. 14 to Jan. 26.

This announcement about election dates and ground rules came after an all-day meeting Monday in Sacramento with representatives from the United Professors of California, the Congress of Faculty Association, the CSUC chancellor's office and the Public Employees Relation Board.

Ballots will be counted the first week in February over a period of two or three days.

The groups involved seemed satisfied with the Monday meeting.

"We would have liked to have had the election a little earlier, but we're glad to be getting it in before the end of the semester," said campus UPC President Bernice Biggs.

Robert Chope, CFA campus president, said he was "delighted" with the news. With the election firmly set, Chope said he is excited that the faculty finally has something concrete to work toward.

Tom Lambre of the chancellor's Employee Relations office said he would like to have had the elections in February, but described the election plans as "workable."

The elections will be split into four separate groups: physicians, health care

support, faculty and academic support. The UPC will attempt to represent all four groups in an effort to gain bargaining leverage. The CFA, however, will only participate in faculty and academic support elections.

The faculty election is by far getting the most attention with about 20,000 faculty members at stake. One of the biggest issues in that election is union affiliation.

The CFA has pointed to the UPC's connection with the AFL-CIO, saying that such an affiliation leads to voting and lobbying conflicts.

Alan Willsey, the CFA field manager, said, "While the UPC may be pushing the legislature for more taxes to help increase faculty salaries, the AFL-CIO would probably be doing just the opposite to protect its blue-collar interests."

The UPC, on the other hand, has pointed out the CFA's connection with the National Education Association, a move that has angered the CFA.

"We are affiliated with three other organizations, not just the NEA," says Willsey. "By only mentioning our NEA affiliation the UPC is trying to pigeonhole us."

Despite the recent increase in publicity, Willsey doesn't predict the struggle will get dirty, but he does say the election is important.

"We're down to it," he said. "We've been waiting for this election for years."

Head shops

Continued from page 1.

But the owners of two Market Street shops spoke openly.

Al Burge has owned The Underground Head Shop for 12 years and said he is looking forward to January.

"I'm coming to a point where I really don't care," he said. "The thrill is gone."

Burge plans to open a Jimi Hendrix Foundation museum in late November. "This store," he said, indicating the Underground, "will become an annex to the Hendrix Foundation. We'll gradually phase out paraphanelia by next year and just sell T-shirts and posters."

Burge said paraphanelia shops were created by the media.

"The first head shops were places where the hip people of the community came to discuss ideas, trip on posters and rock concerts," he said. "There wasn't always paraphanelia. The media did more to sell paraphanelia than I could ever do. You got the D.A. standing on T.V.

demonstrating base (freebase, a derivative of cocaine) kits. The next thing you know, the telephone is ringing and people don't want what I sell here, they want the base kit the D.A. has."

"I liked the old head shop atmosphere," Burge said. "We used to sell some real nice wood pipes and things made by people in the mountains. Now we have all this mass produced shit — plastic, glass — I can't really get hyped on that."

Michael Van Dyke has owned The Psychedelic Head Shop on Market Street for five years. He is proud to own the shop whose original owners, among them, Timothy Leary and Allen Ginsberg, founded the

underground newspaper, The City of San Francisco Oracle, in 1967.

This is a cultural thing," he said. "The original head shops offered an alternative culture."

"We still like to provide a place where people who don't want to shop at conventional stores can come," Van Dyke said.

"And we don't sell to kids — that seems to be the area of attack. If a kid wants to smoke he can go to Merrill's Drug Store and get a corn cob pipe."

In compliance with the Presley Bill, both the Underground and Psychedelic stores have signs on their doors stating, "Sale to Minors Pro-

hibited" and people who look suspiciously young must show identification.

Are they harassed by the police?

"We used to have a sign that said 50 percent off to all members of the San Francisco Police Department who showed I.D.," said Burge. "They stood in line like anyone else."

"It's unbelievable the people we get here," said Van Dyke. "It's like a party."

If proponents of SB 341 are successful, the party could be over in January.

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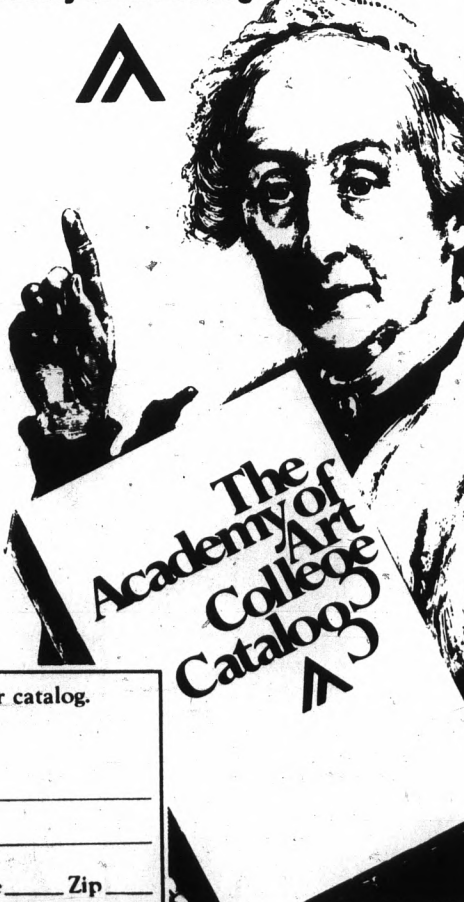
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Vidal

Continued from page 1.

VIDAL: Those who really take literature seriously will spend their entire lives in universities and write books to be taught by other teachers. It never occurs to them, after awhile, that there is anything outside the university.

The new writings the university authors produce are mainly fraudulent imitations of the modernist masters. They know that "Finnegan's Wake" will eventually wear out so they're desperately trying to write a replacement.

PHOENIX: You never went to college. Are you glad?

VIDAL: I was too interested in literature to go to school. After all, it's my work that they're studying now. No first-rate novelist has come out of a university.

I think it's a question of class though. For the middle class American born in a small town where nobody reads or writes or thinks, the university is the only way out.

I was lucky in that my upper class background enabled me to meet intelligent people. For some writers like Saul Bellow, university life affords him an opportunity to discuss literature with students. It's hard to find people to talk to because no good writer hangs out with other writers.

PHOENIX: Why not?

VIDAL: The main American instinct is envy, created by our advertising society. Every day television is telling you that you must have these things that everybody else has.

With writers, envy is an all-consuming passion. I've done everything wrong in their view, by being a success and I excite them terribly.

PHOENIX: Have you always made a living by writing?

VIDAL: I've always lived by writing. I'm probably the only writer in the country that can say that. Aside from one stint at MGM where I was writing, I've never had a job and I've never taught.

PHOENIX: Do critics bother you?

VIDAL: No, the only people whose opinion is worth having is that of other writers. Journalists are only interested in sticking you into a category and I'm too large for that. University scholars are not really capable of judging the modern novel. Their training is bureaucratic, suited more to the past than the present. Look, any group of people that thinks the American novel begins with Moby Dick — and Moby Dick is a great book — is in trouble.

PHOENIX: What made you decide to run for the Senate?

VIDAL: The present defense spending

will either lead to a nuclear war or take us to bankruptcy. So isn't this the time for someone like me to come out and say these things? Nobody else will. Pentagon spending has got to be turned back.

From the practical point of view, if I run for the senate I'm going to need an organization which I now totally lack. My friend Max Bulevsky was organizing all this for me but Max just left his wife, and the state two or three months ago.

Everyone else goes in with \$1 million and a consultant like David Garth. I'm afraid that's what the game requires, but I'll wait until the February filing date before I set any plans for that. In the meanwhile I'm going around meeting people in every corner of the state.

PHOENIX: Is politics something of an obsession for you?

VIDAL: I didn't want to be a writer, I just was a writer from the age of five or six. It's like being double-jointed.

But I really wanted to be a politician. I have a natural instinct for it. It's a hell of a lot harder to spend 35 years writing to hold the interest of a small and dwindling percentage of the population, than it is being a senator. As a novelist you are really thrown back on your intelligence, your wit, your world view to survive.

PHOENIX: Are you a frustrated man?

VIDAL: Well, I invented myself as a television person. I have a separate career which gives me a forum for my ideas. Of course, it's imaginary to think a beginning senator has any power. The power to lead the state comes from the offices of Exxon. If I was really powerful I'd be working for David Rockefeller.

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Private eye applauds technology

By Eve Mitchell

Electronic surveillance. The words imply an element of mystery — elements of good spy novels. But Hal Lipset, regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the subject, sees it as a supplement to security measures used by government and private businesses to protect their interests.

Lipset commented on electronic surveillance at SF State during a recent lecture for the "Intelligence and Intelligence Agencies" class offered by the International Relations Department.

One of San Francisco's most eminent private investigators, Lipset is also an innovator in electronic surveillance. He sees it as an extension of the camera in the investigative field. Just as a camera can verify credibility in a situation, he said, so can electronic recording.

More than tape, electronic surveillance today encompasses other devices such as remote-control transmitters, light sensitive recording devices, and wire-taps.

The technology involved in electronic surveillance developed in the years following World War II, said Lipset. He opened his investigative

business in San Francisco in 1947 and initially used tape recordings as a self-protective measure and to insure credibility of conversations he had during investigations.

"When I got into the private investigation business and had people say, 'Well, you're paid by one side, therefore your interest is on that side,' it became very beneficial for me to be able to produce a tape recording," he said.

By the late 1950s breakthroughs that used the concepts of transistors and solid-state circuitry that could accommodate the miniaturized electronic surveillance components were developed.

"Physical dimensions were the issue for that time. The battery size and source of power soon became the limit and it still is today," said Lipset.

Following these trends was the development of integrated circuits, which allowed for complex design in even smaller facilities and required less power.

Lipset kept up with trends in the field and also provided several of the advances that made them possible. Perhaps his most famous innovation was the "Pry Martini" — a recording device resembling an olive in a

cocktail glass, which is able to pick up conversations at parties and social gatherings without anyone being aware of its presence.

Trends in electronic surveillance have reached a state of technology that was not thought possible three or four years ago, Lipset said. Innovations are currently being made in digital communications. Paralleled to the development of more sophisticated recording devices, he said, has been the advent of computer and data processing technology that can store a wealth of information.

Unauthorized access to data banks by individuals who try to steal information or sabotage computer terminals make it necessary for companies to employ counter-measures in communication technology to protect themselves.

Until the late 1960s there were relatively few laws outlining the legalities of eavesdropping via electronic surveillance. The initial protections that electronic surveillance provided for him and other investigators became overshadowed by abuses of industrial espionage, said Lipset. Illegal access to data banks and computer terminals resulted in what became known as 'white-collar

crimes.'

He cited as an example the Equity Funding scandal that took place in the 1960s as perhaps the most famous. Basically it involved a conspiracy within the company to falsify the number of insurance policies the company held in order to mislead potential stock-buyers about the company's assets.

In 1967 California enacted several laws to restrict such abuses. Federal laws followed in 1968. In both cases these laws were directed more towards government and law enforcement agencies than the public.

As legal restrictions were applied to communication technologies, Lipset began to provide advice on the subject to companies who felt they were potential targets of industrial espionage or sabotage.

"In the old days I sometimes 'eavesdropped' on people when there were no laws against it. Today I specialize in protecting companies who have reason to believe someone is trying to eavesdrop on them.

"People tend to think the idea of electronic surveillance is romantic. It is a useful tool. But I use it in about 10 percent of my work. Basically, it's still a lot of legwork and long hours spent in the field," he said.

Pediatrician to speak

Dr. Jean Kohn, a well-known Bay Area pediatrician, will speak for the Child Development and Family Relations Section of the Student Chapter of California Home Economics Association meeting Tuesday, Nov. 10. Included will be slides focusing on children, health, illnesses and hospitals. Kohn, a

lecturer in Maternal and Child Health at the School of Public Health, UC Berkeley, and a consultant to Crippled Children Services, will speak from noon to 1 p.m. in Education room 334. Refreshments will be provided and admission is free.

College

Continued from page 1.

The decline in students' college skills has not gone unnoticed by some of SF State's faculty. Michael Zimmerman, vice chairman of the literature section of the English Department and instructor of NEXA's second-year composition course, said that during the past six years students were coming to college poorly prepared for the work.

Part of the problem, he said, lies with high-school instructors who are not sufficiently demanding of their students. Public education is becoming more "custodial" than educational, Zimmerman said.

William Robinson, in charge of the English composition program at SF State for the past six years, said he doesn't think high schools should get all the blame. He said inadequate state funding for public education has harmed the primary schools. Poor teacher morale caused by too little pay and layoffs, as well as pressures on teachers to pass the majority of students regardless of performance, are some of the problems.

"This community is getting what it pays for," Robinson said.

Also, he said, SF State students are getting mixed messages from instructors about the importance of good writing.

Instructors outside the English Department are accepting poorly written papers from students.

"Why should a student knock himself out to write well when he doesn't have to — when he can get the same grade for not writing well?" Robinson said.

Instructor signals like this, he said, lead students to treat composition courses as a hurdle, "something they can forget about once they're over it."

Alchemy

Alchemy, a non-profit literary magazine published annually by SF State University students in an advanced English class, is accepting poetry, short stories, one-act plays, essays, interviews, black-and-white photographs and graphic art for possible publication in its 1981-82 issue. The deadline to submit material is Nov. 25. The magazine will be published in May.

Submissions, which should include a stamped, self-addressed envelope, should be sent to Alchemy Magazine, San Francisco State University, HLL 240, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. For more information, call the SF State University English Department, (415) 469-2264.

Title 9

Continued from page 1.

gymnastics, enrollment has increased and quality has improved.

Some social inhibitions to female participation still exist in athletics, she said. And women's sports will not receive the same attention as men's for some time.


Changes in Title IX are not an idle threat, Perry said. "It would be easy to change in two ways. Reagan could get the legislature to withdraw the act. This would probably be fairly easy since he seems to be able to influence the legislature."


A second way would be to rewrite or remove the implementing regulations. This would be easier because it would not require congressional action, but could remove the threat of Title IX, Perry said.

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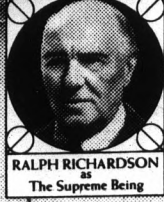
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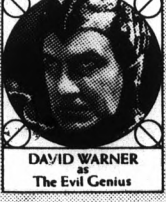
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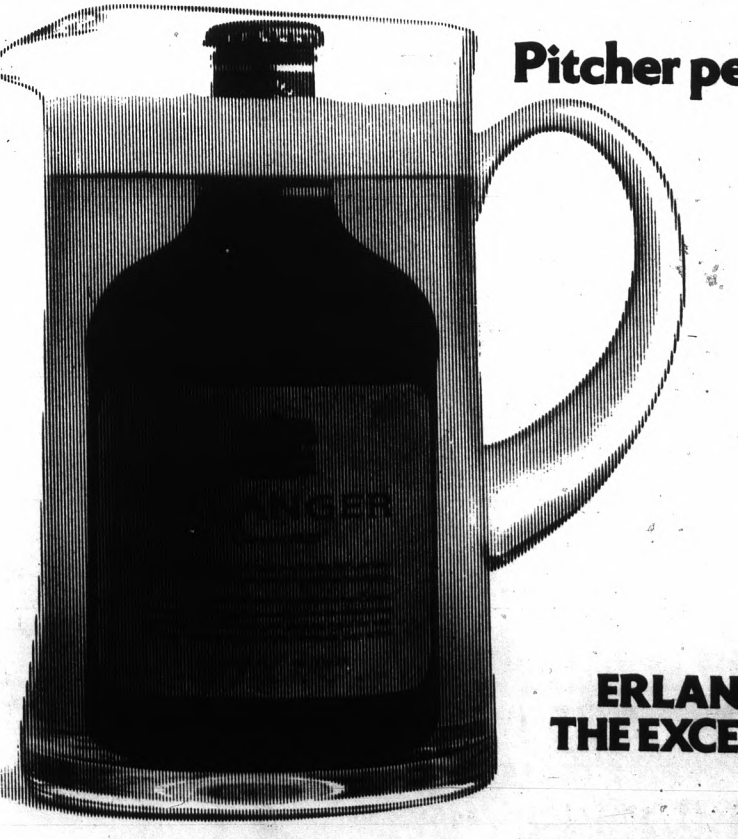
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Arts

Toots, reggae and ganja

By Charles J. Lenatti

A renovated pornography theater on Market Street may seem an unlikely locale for a Rastafarian revival.

But Toots and the Maytals transformed the Cinema into a reggae shrine for a couple of thousand people on Halloween.

Wearing a skintight, electric orange and green suit, Toots Hibbert and his rock-steady band pulsed like a power station.

And the audience fed on their energy. Filling the dance floor like children drawn to a Jamaican piper, the mostly young, white audience eagerly submitted to Toots' considerable charms.

When Toots bobbed up and down, they bobbed up and down; when Toots shouted, they shouted — in key if he wanted them to.

Toots works an audience like a hip Southern preacher, reaching out with his arms as if to enfold them in a collective embrace. He encourages them to participate with him as he sings and dances to the infectious reggae rhythms. He seems like he is feeding the audience his energy.

Toots' act is a carefully orchestrated affair. He controls the audience as if he were driving a car. He knows when to step on the gas and when to slow down.

At the same time, Toots emanates an innocence and sincerity that seems to inspire blind trust.

Unlike many performers, he conveys a sense of affection to his audience and makes them feel important. He cajoles them into singing along with him:

*"I got soul
You got soul,
Everybody got soul,
Got so much soul."*

More than most reggae singers, Toots reflects his roots in American soul music. During the end of the songs, Toots' growls and grunts evoke memories of the late soul singer, Otis Redding.



Rastaman Toots Hibbert encourages his audience to participate and dance to that reggae music.

Missing from the band was Jerry Mathias, one of Toots' back-up singers, the Maytals. Only Raleigh Gordon was present to add his soaring background harmonies that have made the band's appearances so memorable in the past.

However, the crowd, intoxicated by music and chemicals was oblivious to subtlety. As far as they were concerned, Jah was in his heaven; Toots was on Market Street and there was plenty of ganja to go around.

Student sings it like it is

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

If a person in our midst creates a profound artistic work and we are not aware of it, we lose.

SF State is privileged to have an embarrassing amount of talent largely unknown by most students on campus.

There are poets, painters, authors, actors and singers whose excellence demands an attempt to introduce their work to the public.

Such an artist is singer Bobbe Norris, an SF State junior. Norris, who was born in San Francisco, is a liberal arts student here. She formerly attended Cabrillo College and the University of California in Santa Cruz.

This is Norris' third semester at SF State, but she said, "I've been a student for 11 years, and I hope I'll keep learning all my life."

"Close Up," Norris' recording debut on Four Directions Records — a label which she founded with Larry Dunlap — gives music lovers something to shout about.

The album boasts a plethora of virtues: stylish vocalizing, good, clean quartet accompaniment, and five songs by Dunlap which immediately move to the top of the best new songs list for 1981.

"Close Up" is featured in the bookstore on campus, and is available at record stores throughout the city. When the record was released, it was hailed by jazz critic Leonard Feather of the Los Angeles Times, and received special mention by San Francisco Examiner columnist Philip Elwood.

Feather wrote in his review: "Listeners who are tired of hearing singers using the same old standards, or compromising their material and background in search of sales (should hear) Norris apply her mellow, appealing timbre to her unacknowledged songs... this is a reminder that Norris ought to be better known."

And rightly so, it is no small accomplishment to record such a mellifluous album, but to do so on your own terms takes courage and



Vocalist Bobbe Norris is just one example of talent at SF State.

spark. Norris has both.

She and Dunlap used their own money and loans from family and friends to launch their label.

"But we're in complete control. I didn't do any material that I didn't want to do," said Norris.

"It gives me a certain artistic freedom. I would suggest to anyone just starting out in music to do it themselves."

Norris knows. She was under contract with Columbia Records back in the '60s and released an LP, "The Beginning," in 1968. Although that album is out of print, it now costs more than \$10 used.

The producer, Mike Berniker, also produced Barbra Streisand for Columbia. He tried to exploit the low timbre of Norris' voice as an opposite of that of Streisand's soprano, said Norris.

"My voice is much better now," she said, referring to the damage such exploitation can do to a voice.

Norris, who has not studied singing in her 11 years of higher education, also writes songs. She provided the words for the album's closing track, "Swan."

The song is an example of what

Norris does so right. Her phrasing, sure-footed intonation and musical intelligence come together to produce lasting musical impressions.

Dunlap takes on many facets in the project too. In addition to managing Norris' career, his credits on the album include keyboards, background vocals, composition, arrangements and repertoire, as well as co-production. This looks mind-boggling on paper, but it is pure pleasure to the ear.

Dunlap, from Forest Grove, Oregon is a pace setter. He has worked for such diverse Bay Area talent as The Pointer Sisters and Country Joe McDonald.

There are many opportunities to hear Norris in the future: she will perform at The Lobby on College Avenue in Berkeley on Nov. 13, 14, 27 and 28. She also has an engagement at Ben Jonson's in the city on Friday, Nov. 20 at 9 p.m. and 1 a.m.

But Norris is really looking forward to her record release concert at the Savoy Tivoli. It will be a fine chance to watch Norris in the environment that her music conjures up. The show will be Nov. 23 at 8:30 p.m.

No 'Ticket' to ride here

By Alexandra Provence

The glassy-eyed young people shout their chant in the back of the white van, repeating it like a sacred mantra. David, one of the newest recruits, begins keeping rhythm by hitting the ceiling of the van with his fist. "Smash out Satan! Stay awake! Bring in the money!"

With this opening scene, "Ticket to Heaven" entices the audience into the secretive realm of religious cults.

The Canadian film is an intimate portrait of David's journey into the "Young Pioneer Community."

Although a lot has been documented about cults since the Guyana massacre, this movie takes the audience into the inner sanctum of a cult in a way that leaves it shocked and frightened.

The screenplay, by Anne Cameron and director Ralph Thomas, is based on an award-winning newspaper feature and subsequent book, "Moonwebs: Journey Into the Mind of a Cult," by journalist Josh Freed.

To recreate the cult phenomenon as exactly as possible, Benji (the subject of Freed's article and book), worked on the set as a consultant, spending most of his time with the actors, showing them the physical aspects of cult members — how they walk, talk, chant and pray.

The hard work and effort paid off royally because the movie's cult followers come off as totally convincing, from their vacant stares to their manipulative street hustling for money for nonexistent drug rehabilitation centers.

The plot details David Kapell's indoctrination into a cult outside San Francisco. The group breaks down David's beliefs with strenuous exercises, a low-protein diet, games, group singing, lectures, and fireside confessional sessions, all geared

toward his acceptance of the group and their ideals.

Probably most important, David is never left by himself, not even to use the bathroom. He is never given time to question, or even digest, everything that goes on during his indoctrination weekend.

He finally succumbs to the lure of mass love and acceptance. His curly black hair is cropped into a crewcut and he loses about 20 pounds, hardly resembling his former self. He truly sees everybody from the world outside the cult as Satan.

His friends and family back East try to communicate with him and finally make a desperate attempt to kidnap and deprogram him.

As David, Nick Mancuso is excellent. His ordinarily attractive, craggy features seem to undergo plastic surgery as his is transformed into a mindless follower. The subtle changes in his voice and physical stature underline the mental and emotional brainwashing David goes through.

Saul Rubinek also shines as Larry, David's best friend. His characterization of a friend who puts his corporate job on the line to rescue his friend is moving and at times humorous.

Meg Foster brilliantly, as always, plays the local head of the cult. She uses her mesmerizing eyes to convey Ingrid's single purposefulness so they have just an edge of evil in them.

In a typical speech to the devotees when she instructs on how to commit suicide if they are kidnapped by their families, she becomes the incarnation of the evil she constantly lectures against.

She draws her index finger across her wrist to demonstrate her point. "Across for the hospital," she tells them. "And down for death."

"Ticket to Heaven" is now showing at the Cento Cedar.



Actor Hiroshi Kashiwagi speaks to SF State students at yesterday's screening of "Hito Hata: Raise the Banner."

'Hito Hata': A history of struggling

By S.F. Yee

Tatsumi is leaving his small, one-unit hotel room in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo. The redevelopment agency paid him \$1,000 to do so. Tatsumi, in the movie "Hito Hata: Raise the Banner," moves to the "scary" part of town, as friends call it.

Even so, it's much better, he says. His new room is larger and it's got a color TV. Tatsumi claims that he left on his own free will. He just doesn't want to fight anymore, he says.

Later, Tatsumi is killed in his room by a burglar, who hits him too hard while robbing him.

Proclaimed as the first major feature-length film production by Asian Americans, "Hito Hata" presents both a vivid and believable picture of a

Japanese-American experience in America from before World War II to the present.

The story is told mainly through the life of Oda, played convincingly by Japanese-American actor Mako (1966's Academy Award nominee for Best Supporting Actor in "Sand Pebbles").

Other top Japanese-American actors include Pat Morita ("Happy Days"), San Francisco's Hiroshi Kashiwagi (as Tatsumi) and Yuki Shimoda.

All around Oda, today's Little Tokyo is changing. In the name of urban renewal, old hotels get demolished in favor of such things as shopping centers. Among other sources, investment money comes in from Japan to finance this new boom.

Throughout his current struggles

against the redevelopment agency, Oda flashes back to earlier experiences — working on the railroads in 1910; being rounded up for relocation in 1942; and suffering anti-Japanese violence later — experiences common in Japanese-American history.

"Hito Hata" first went into production in January 1980 and was finished later that August on a slim \$300,000 budget — granted earlier by the U.S. Department of Education.

After raising an extra \$100,000, Video

Communications, the 10-year-old mostly Japanese American production company, finally previewed the film last year.


Because of financial difficulties, the more than 90-minute "Hito Hata" will not be making a regular run at any local theater in the near future.

However, it will be shown tonight at UC Berkeley's Life Sciences building at 7 p.m. For more information, call the SF State Asian Students Union at 469-1958.

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Sports



Jeff Glorfeld

World Series obituary

Some World Series.

I am a baseball fan, true to the word from which fan is derived — fanatic. The infamous baseball strike of 1981 dealt my soul a crushing blow. By the time the aborted season was over and post-season ready to begin, I was just getting warmed up and ready to get into some first-rate baseball.

Unfortunately, the gods who watch over baseball fanatics, if indeed there are any, didn't bother coming back down to earth after the strike.

As a sympathetic — as opposed to hopeful — SF Giant fan, how could I cheer for the hated Dodgers? May tubby Tommy Lasorda choke on his beloved Dodger blue. As an ardent — as opposed to sympathetic — Oakland A's fan, what worse team could there be in the series than Sluggin' Steinbrenner's N.Y. Yankees?

I tend to think of professional sports as games for hale and hearty young men. As most of us grow old we can still get kicks and satisfaction from a rousing game of slow pitch softball or touch football, but the realm of pro sports becomes a source of vicarious thrills for those of us no longer able to hit a 95-mile-per-hour fastball or run a five second 40-yard dash.

For every "ageless veteran" like Gaylord Perry, Pete Rose, or George Blanda, there are hundreds of players who don't make it through five seasons. And there you have the key justification for professional athlete's exorbitant wage demands. But it doesn't make them right sticking the fans with the differences between the greedy owners and the slightly foolish players.

The major factors in the 1981 World Series were injuries. The two teams had a combined injury list that was longer than the National Anthem. What ever happened to the boys of summer?

In the hands of the Dodgers and Yankees the game of baseball becomes business, pure and simple. Oh, sure, pro sports have been moving in that direction for quite some time, but this year's series seemed to mark a turning point from boyish enthusiasm and love of the game to being a serious confrontation — almost a grim, life and death battle — instead of a game and America's favorite pastime.

Only in the bottom of the ninth inning of the sixth game, when the Dodger's 23-year-old pitcher Steve Howe beamed on ear-to-ear grins as he mopped up the last few Yankee hitters, did any real show of pleasure escape from the players.

Much of the problem is in the media's treatment of sports. A sporting event in itself is of absolutely no real importance, so the intellectual prognosticators like Howard Cosell and Keith Jackson, and jocks-turned-journalists like Jim Palmer, analyze and pontificate the game to death.

Cosell is the worst of the lot. He seems to see sports as business, with batting averages equated with stock market quotations. And to make matters worse for World Series viewers, he understands baseball least of all sports.

It should be pointed out that CBS radio's coverage of the series, by Vince Scully and Sparky Anderson, was wonderful. Scully has been the voice of the Dodgers for at least 20 years and yet, rare indeed was any show partisanship in his work. And Anderson, after so many seasons as manager with the Reds and now with the Tigers, has learned how to be objective towards the players and also show the audience his great love for the game.

Of course, the strike put the biggest kibosh of all on the series, and the whole season.

As statistics are played up so big in the game, how can a fan get excited about the Yankee's hot young pitcher, Dave Righetti, when he only won eight games all season? The big power hitters like Winfield, Jackson and Garvey hit less than 15 homers.

The series lacked impact because the season never really got started after the strike, for the players or the fans. One of the chief charms of the World Series has always been the idea of 162 games played on a grueling schedule, culminating in seven crucial games to determine which team has the strength and skill to be America's baseball champs.

Baseball is a truly great game. More than any of the other two big-time ball games, basketball and football, baseball is a game of concentration and finesse. For the fans, baseball has moments of calm relaxation. I've always like the way I could see the looks on the player's faces as they played the game. Even in so-called big games, the atmosphere seemed to be one of having some fun — playing.

Perhaps the czars of big-time sports could do something to revive some enthusiasm in baseball. I suggest making the World Series really a World Series. Invite Japan, Cuba, Mexico and anyone else who wants to play. Maybe we could give athletes some stature beyond what they get from their contracts. Maybe we could even find some kind of peace through bats and balls rather than bombs and bullets.

Fort Funston's flying Lauro A flight wish becomes reality

By Jules Crittenden

Capt. Mike Lauro's idea of a good time is a lot of hot air, a headwind, and a cliff to leap off.

Last Friday, however, the breeze at Fort Funston was just strong enough to lift the windsock. Hang gliding was out of the question. Half a dozen rigs lay idly on the ground, while their pilots glared out to sea at the seagulls hovering there.

"Even those dudes have to flap their wings to stay up," Lauro said in disgust. Lauro, an Air Force ROTC instructor in SF State's Aerospace Department, first tried hang gliding five years ago in his native Connecticut.

Those first attempts met with little success. Hang gliding, Lauro said, is like riding a bicycle, and proficiency is mainly a matter of practice. It wasn't until he was transferred to San Bernardino two years ago that he took up the sport with determination.

"I stood on a mountain watching some hang gliders one day, saying, 'Gee, I wish I could do that,'" Lauro said. "And I told myself I wasn't going to wish anymore. I was going to do it."

Now a seasoned flyer, ranked Hang Three (intermediate) with the U.S. Hang Gliding Association and one step away from instructor status, Lauro has no qualms about stepping into thin air. But he remembers the doubt novice flyers are subject to.

"There's a fear factor," he said. "Your body is doing something it's never done before, and your brain tells you it's doing something stupid."

Overcoming that fear is a matter of gaining experience and developing confidence. "You learn to trust your glider and your own skills," he said. For those who do, hang gliding offers a sense of freedom conventional flying cannot hope to match, Lauro said.

"There's nothing around you," he said. "Your body is exposed and you smell, you feel, you taste the air."

But he also pointed out that perhaps the greatest danger in hang gliding is an overdeveloped sense of confidence. The three accidents he has witnessed occurred when "hot-doggers" pilots pushed their gliders beyond the stress limits the rigs can endure (six g's — gravity units — positive stress and four g's negative, a greater relative endurance limit than a 747, Lauro said). All three pilots drifted safely to earth on the parachutes that are built into each glider's harness.

In the sky, Lauro's primary thought is "how can I avoid killing myself," he said. "You have to stay on your guard. It's when you've caught a thermal that you can relax and enjoy the view."

Lauro, 28, with six years in the Air Force, traces his interest in flight and flying machines to a plastic model he made at age 8. Lauro joined the Air



Captain Mike Lauro (above) gives some pointers on hang gliding. On a windier day (below left), a glider flies high over Ft. Funston.

Force ROTC while an undergraduate at St. Michael's College in Vermont to be closer to airplanes and pilots, although his poor eyesight excluded him from pilot training.

As a "groundpounder," Lauro worked directing fighter planes in Florida before receiving the master of arts degree in cinematography that placed him in an Air Force film production unit. Lauro's approach to a military career has been to take advantage of the varied experience it offers, which led him to his present teaching position in SF State's ROTC program.

Lauro enjoys teaching, but, he said, "My heart is still in filmmaking." When his three-year tour in San Francisco is over, he hopes for a transfer to the Air Force's film production unit in Germany. His plans for civilian life, whether that comes in three years or in 20, are to take up filmmaking for public television.

While still at SF State, Lauro wants to start a hang gliding club, hopefully by next semester when he will have earned an USHGA instructor's certificate.

One of the major advantages of hang gliding over conventional flying and gliding, especially where students are concerned, is the lesser expense, Lauro said. A new hang glider costs between \$1,000 and \$2,000, as opposed to about \$35,000 for a fixed-wing glider and prohibitive airplane rental fees. Used hang gliders range from about \$500 to \$1,000.

In the Bay Area, lessons are available at hang gliding shops in Daly City, Marin County and Fremont. Flying sites that are registered with the USHGA in the Bay Area include Mt. Tamalpais, Fort Funston, and the hills south of Mount Diablo near Fremont, where the first modern hang glider flight lasting

more than an hour took place in the mid-1960s.

Hang gliding traces its roots to Otto Lilienthal, a 19th century pioneer in aerodynamics whose work was drawn upon by the Wright brothers.

Early aviators like Lilienthal were hindered by the materials available to them: wood and canvas, though light enough for non-powered flight, lack the strength of the materials now used, aluminum and dacrone. Lilienthal died when one of his gliders crashed, uttering "sacrifices must be made" with his dying breath.

The design for modern hang gliders came by a roundabout course from Lilienthal's low-flying rigs to have its birth in the upper reaches of the atmosphere.

Francis Rogallo, a NASA researcher, designed a delta wing that would enable space capsules to glide to earth, rather than parachute. NASA rejected his idea, but in the early 1960s others took the design out of orbit to turn it from its grander scientific purpose to one of pure pleasure.

"I don't think there's anything else that comes close," Lauro said of the sport. And the thrill, he said, doesn't get old.

"You're constantly challenging yourself," he said. "There's always something new to learn; how to make more accurate landings, longer flights."

Lauro's personal long-flight record is three and a half hours. Fatigue, he admitted sheepishly, was not the call of nature that brought him down.

"If God had meant man to stay on the ground," Lauro said, "he would have given him roots."

With that thought in mind, Lauro plans to spend part of his summer in Yosemite — leaping off El Capitan.



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Crippled offense can't get going

By Chuck Lenatti

The 20-9 loss to the St. Mary's Gaels Saturday was the latest, but probably not the last in a long series of frustrations for Vic Rowen's SF State football team.

Injuries to wide receivers and the dismissal/resignation of Russ Jensen, the only experienced quarterback on the team has reduced the Gator passing game from dangerous to depressing.

Against St. Mary's, even on third-and-long, obvious passing situations, Rowen elected to remain on the ground, virtually conceding the impotence of his air attack.

Although SF State trailed St. Mary's by 17 points at halftime, the plodding Gators were hopelessly out of the game.

"With the team we have now, we cannot come from behind," Rowen admitted after the game.

Not that Jensen exactly set the league on fire while he was playing. "Others," as he is known on the team statistic sheet, completed fewer than half of his passes for 794 yards in five games.

However, "others" successors made him look like Bob Toledo, the record setting quarterback for the 1967 football team which was honored at halftime.

Entering Saturday's game, freshmen quarterbacks Tom Orloff and Vern Harris had completed a total of four passes in 18 attempts for 46 yards.

Against St. Mary's, they did little to enhance their statistics.

By halftime, St. Mary's realized that it could disregard the pass entirely and worry about the run. Orloff who started, and is a better runner than a passer, completed one of two first half passes for 4 yards. Harris, who is perhaps a better passer, was four for 14 for 26 yards.

No fools they, the Gaels jammed everybody but the team mascot close to the line of scrimmage to slow down a running attack that had nicked them for 83 first half yards in 15 carries.

Yet SF State passed only 12 times in the half while running on 23 plays. The rotating quarterbacks completed six passes for 94 yards.

However, 60 yards came on a single pass to converted defensive back Ken Hailey. Hailey appeared to be well covered as he streaked down the right sideline, but the defensive back was so engrossed in watching the receiver that he failed to turn around and see the ball.

Hailey was able to turn, see that the ball was underthrown and come back to catch it just a few yards outside of the St. Mary's end zone.

A three yard pass to James in the end zone brought the Gators to 20-9. There were about six minutes left in the game, but the way SF State was playing, six years may not have been long enough.

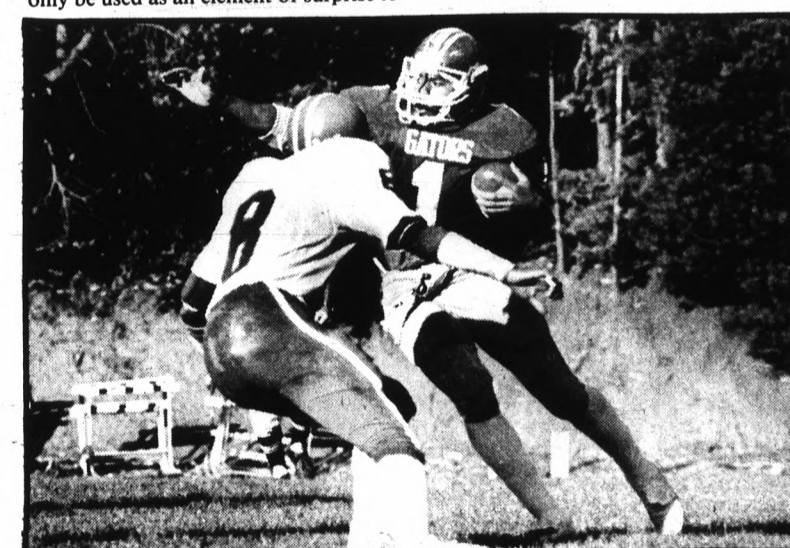
The Gator's offense, which was sup-

posed to be the team's strength, has failed to score more than 20 points against an opponent, except in a 52-20 romp over Whittier College. In the last three games, SF State has scored a total of 18 points.

Meanwhile, SF State will try to assert its running game, which has averaged about three yards per carry for the season. The forward pass will probably only be used as an element of surprise to

try to make opponents play the Gators honest.

However, it is likely that the Gators' next three opponents, Santa Clara, Chico State and Cal State-Hayward, will invite the Gators to pass, crowding them at the line of scrimmage. Unless Harris or Orloff get a hot hand, it could be a very long three weeks for SF State's football team.



Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

With nice moves, running back Poncho James grabs yardage.



Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

Caught in mid-air, Ernie Christmas and an opponent vie for a pass.



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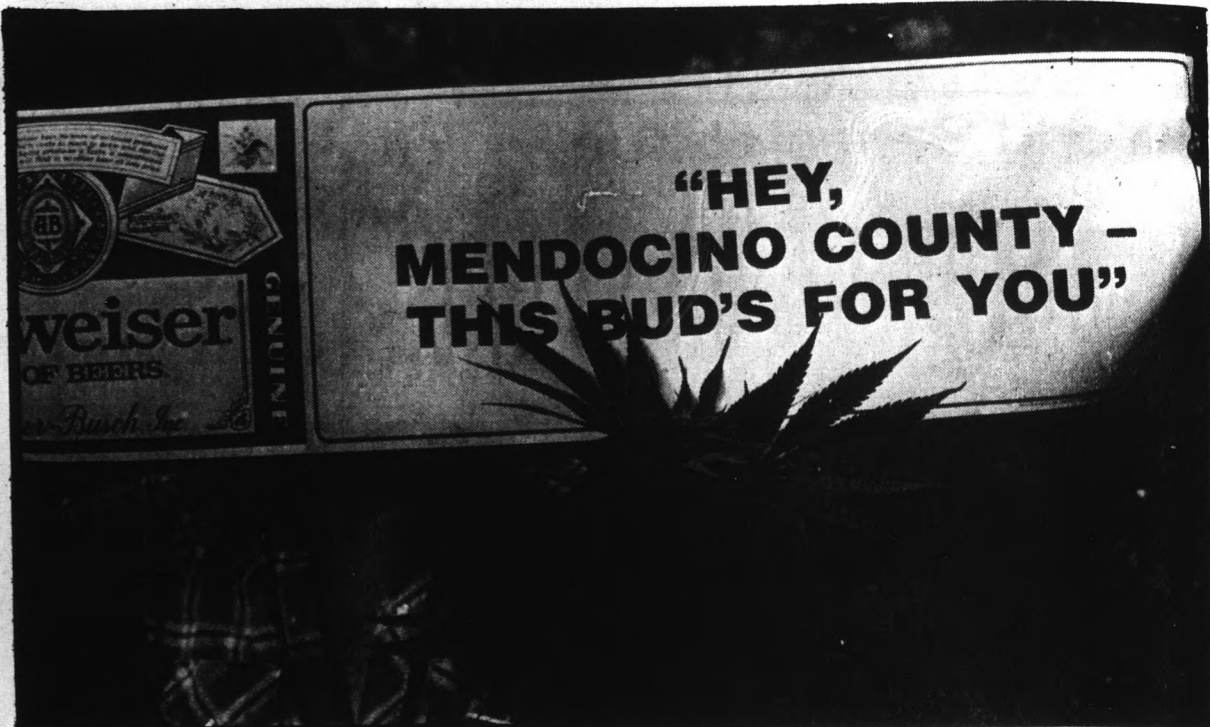
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Photos & Text
by
Anne Dawid

Clockwise from left: A bud; another bud; after manicuring, the pot on these branches will sell for about \$2,000; "shake" or top leaves drying.

And the grass grows high

Julia nervously scanned the sky for traces of rainclouds and low-flying aircraft. The clear horizon at the rim of the golden rolling hills betrayed no cause for alarm. She returned to clipping her marijuana plants.

It's harvest time — frightening and exhilarating. Dope hangs drying everywhere. Adrenaline pumps all day as the growers check their plants for the final signs of readiness, racing the seasonal clock, trying to beat the rain.

Here in Mendocino County and throughout California potent pot is being cut, dried and sold. The profits are huge, but the ubiquitous fear of getting busted hovers like sweet smoke around a burning joint. Growers net \$1,000 to \$3,000 for each plant, but one government plane droning overhead could put a nasty end to their illicit incomes.

Julia and her partner Bennett live on 25 acres in the steep, forested back country of Mendocino County. They are among the 6,000 growers in the county, according to an estimate by Assemblyman Doug Bosco, whose district includes the area.

Bennett grew 18 plants this year, Julia will harvest about 15. Hal, another grower, has already left after uprooting his 10 plants. (These names are fictitious because publicity is anathema to growers.)

While 43 plants may seem paltry compared to the big plantations often publicized in the media, to Bennett and Julia they are precious. Their crop could yield more than \$86,000.

The money to be made from harvesting marijuana lures people from all over the country. No stereotypical pot farmer exists, not all fled college campuses in the '60s to tune out and turn on.

Bennett, 35, has lived all over the United States. He has painted houses, managed nightclubs and go-go girls and knows his way around an engine. People all over the area seek his mechanical expertise and articulate conversation.

Hal is a truck driver in his forties. He was glad to get back to the city after months in a tent.

Julia has a different background. Born in a large Midwestern city to a doctor and an artist, she graduated from a private university with a degree in psychology. She worked in a clinic before moving to Mendocino County.

Their lives appear to be way off the American mainstream. Few growers live in houses. Most have trailers, buses or tents. They use outhouses or portable toilets and heat their homes with wood.

The landscape is unscarred by telephone wires and power lines. Stoves run on propane, lights on car batteries or kerosene. Rabbits, chickens and pigs are raised for food.

Yet, in other ways, their lives are not so different from the urban dwellers who smoke and pay for the pot these farmers grow. Antennae for 12-volt televisions poke out of the most remote back-country homes. Marlboro packs peep out of many pockets. Budweiser cans litter the ground. Most of the children go to school.

The growers' lifestyle depends on the harvest. Months of labor go into the crop. Bennett and Julia's plants have survived bugs and rats and rip-offs, though Hal did lose two to pot pirates. In general, they've done well so far.

Julia sat on a hillside and talked about the dope growers' yearly schedule as she and 17-year-old Tracy deftly trimmed small leaves from the large buds of Julia's plants.

Julia says Tracy \$10 an hour or one ounce per pound to help with "manicuring." In this trimming process, small leaves, called "top shake" are removed and sold for \$100 per pound.

The season really began the previous winter. Some growers start germinating their seeds in greenhouses as early as January. Julia began in March. This year she tried something new and started her Cannabis Indica seeds in Kotex.

"It's the best thing I ever found to put seeds in," she said smiling.

After a few days she transferred the seedlings into small pots indoors. Then the backbreaking work began. Holes had to be dug at least 8 feet wide and 18 inches to 2 feet deep.

"It's hard to hide anything bigger than eight feet," she said.

In each hole Julia planted five "starts," as the young plants are called. Five starts usually yield three female plants, the pride of the sinsemilla (without seeds) growers.

As a plant grows its sex becomes apparent: females sprout little hairs, males produce sacks of pollen. The male plants are removed and either destroyed or grown indoors so as not to pollinate the females and thus produce seeds. The females then ooze more and more resin to attract pollen.

The resin contains tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) — the chemical that causes the high experienced by dope users. Sinsemilla plants have up to eight times more THC than regular pot and can be 50 to 150 times more potent.

Julia did most of her planting in May. Each hole had to be watered with about 150 gallons every three days, an arduous process.

By June, the local springs have dried up, and water must be hauled to homes and gardens. During the summer someone drove every day from Bennett's place to fill 55-gallon drums with the life-giving liquid.

Fertilization can determine the growth and potency of a plant. Julia added nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium to her plants. She used a specific formula given to her by a grower whose pot she tasted last year and liked. Julia also mixed fertilizing brews with names like Kick-a-poo Grow Juice and Manure Tea, from a recipe found in Mother Earth News.

In late September or early October, the first rains usually come. "At this time of year you're watching the weather pretty closely," said Julia.

The plants fall in the rain, so growers tie them together or to trees to prevent rotting.

"It's a pretty hectic three or four days," said Tracy as she clipped away with her seam rippers, her hands becoming stickier and smellier by the moment.

During the summer Julia kept careful watch on her plants, pulling off yellowing leaves and bigger leaves to use as mulch. By August, she started harvesting.

"I usually do three (harvests) per plant," said Julia. "If you're not paranoid you do multiple harvests."

She clipped the bigger, outer buds first, letting sunlight get to the smaller ones close to the stem.

Julia also selectively inseminated her plants, using a paintbrush to pollinate one branch per plant with the pollen she saved from male plants.

"I try and save about 1,000 seeds," she said.

The seeds are valuable too. One seed can sell for as much as \$10.

"That's a whole 'nother business — seeds and starts," said Julia. "Usually you trade some and give some away."

Julia searched the sky for clouds once again.

"I did a panic harvest the other day," she said ruefully.

"You want to keep the plants in the ground until the last possible moment, until they stop putting out white hairs," she said.

Julia and Bennett scattered their holes in various parts of the property. Sometimes a few holes were dug close together, but even then they were difficult to spot against a background of manzanita, madrone and oak. The nose is a better guide. An odor reminiscent of scared skunk is pervasive.

Better to smell it than see it.

A few weeks ago, Julia's friend Paulette and 14 others got busted. Three weeks before the bust, a low-flying plane had

buzzed their property. She and her husband, Jack, gathered their drug paraphernalia and hid it, waiting for the worst.

After a week went by, then two, she began to relax. When the raid finally came, it was a frightening surprise.

"There were seven or nine guys. They had weapons but no machine guns," said Paulette, a soft-spoken, petite woman from the Midwest. "Jack started to run, but after one of them yelled, 'Freeze!' Jack just stopped."

In some raids police have used sophisticated semi-automatic rifles and warlike tactics. Some growers have resorted to armed patrols and sleeping by their plants. Bennett has a rifle, but he uses it to hunt, not to guard his plants.

Paulette and Jack did not try to defend their crop. The deputies searched Paulette's trailer thoroughly, taking anything related to dope, including photos and letters.

"They were pretty nice after we showed them we were going to cooperate," said Paulette, her face showing astonishment at the whole incident. "I just stood there brushing my hair."

"It was almost like a joke," she laughed, then frowned.

"except that we're going to court. That part's not a joke."

But she didn't seem terribly upset. County sheriff Tom Jon Dahl said he will bust a grower, and before the grower gets to court, he'll bust that person again.

Marijuana cases cost thousands of dollars to process. The average raid requires \$3,000 worth of employee time and equipment, not including planes. And the average trial costs \$20,000, according to District Attorney Joe Allen.

Growers fear loss of income more than the ramifications of getting arrested. In Mendocino County, those who are caught with only a few plants usually get probation or are diverted to a drug rehabilitation program. After completion of the program, the growers' records are wiped clean.

Those who do get sentenced usually spend less than a year in county jail. Rarely does a dope grower go to prison.

"None of us have (criminal) records," noted Paulette. "I figure we'll probably get probation or diversion."

Paulette's difficulties exemplify the plight of many small growers. She and her family had less than 30 plants, but neighbors had plots of more than 250.

Large plots are easily spotted from the air. Deputies round up everyone, not just the big growers.

Allen estimated the chance of getting busted in 1979 was one in nine. By 1980, growers faced even odds.

What happened to the once peaceful life of the dope grower?

Operation Sinsemilla, the combined forces of State Attorney General George Deukmejian and the Sinsemilla Strike Force, that's what. The operation began in June 1979 and focused on only the "Big Four" counties: Del Norte, Lake, Humboldt and Mendocino.

The state Department of Justice allocated most of a \$130,000 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to local agencies. Between 1979 and 1980, the state Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement kicked in another \$200,000. With a loan of two planes, three agents and another \$140,000 from the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, Operation Sinsemilla was off the ground.

The strategy was to use aerial photography, train agents to spot plots and pay private pilots to turn in information.

The plan worked. The four-county area saw only 32 arrests and 12,090 pounds of pot seized in all of 1977. In 1978, law officers arrested 50 growers and snatched 39,200 pounds from the market. In 1979, local authorities staged 522 raids in 27 counties.

Operation Sinsemilla expanded to 27 counties last year. Madra County went from zero arrests in 1979 to 36 in 1980,

pulling in \$3 million worth of dope. This year Mendocino County has already counted more than 60 busts.

Dope growing has spread all over California from its proud pioneer, Mendocino County, as rumors of easy megabucks continue to circulate.

Some growers pull in between \$20,000 and \$30,000 annually, according to Nevada County's Marijuana Coalition, but many are subsistence farmers.

However, all those little parts make up a multi-billion dollar whole. Authorities figure they intercept only 10 percent of the crop at most. Based on that estimate, the value of California's 1981 marijuana crop may total \$5.4 billion, according to the San Francisco Examiner, far more than the \$1.8 billion value of the state's leading legal firm product, milk.

The taxman is missing out on lots of money, according to Bennett, and that's why there has been the big step-up in enforcement. "The government wants its piece of it, see?" he said.

Bennett, street-smart and polished in the art of evading the law, hasn't paid taxes in years and tries to keep Uncle Sam out of his life. Except, that is, for things like food stamps.

"All these busts are forcing people to go on welfare and food stamps," said Bennett with conviction.

The logging industry here is sick, if not dying. Jobs are scarce.

"There's no work up here — unless you grow dope," said Joe, an ex-grower who moved to the city in search of steady work. Last year, however, he managed to scrape together a living by selling a couple of pounds in San Francisco for \$2,000 each.

On the farm, though, the price drops. Most growers sell through a clearinghouse or middleperson. Julia's mid-dlewoman, Allison, buys a pound for about \$1,800 and sells it for \$50 more. By the time it hits the streets and schools, the price shoots up to between \$2,400 and \$2,800 a pound when sold in small quantities.

Allison won't make a lot of money from Julia, but working for many growers (some may front the dope, that is, get their money afterward), she can pull in a healthy salary.

Other people earn money helping the growers at harvest time. A seven-member family diligently assisted Bennett with cutting and clipping this year.

One of the children, Star, with blond hair reaching his waist, carefully crushed the stems of pot plants for burning.

"If you get busted they count these little stems as a whole plant," he said anxiously, holding out a green stalk the length of his hand. "If you have 24 plants and they find this little piece, they'll say you have 25."

The kids around here probably know more about dope growing than adults in the city. They know the consequences too.

While Jack and Paulette talked about their upcoming court date, their young daughter stood by, munching an apple. Despite their hassles they intend to stay in the area.

"Man! They'll have to drag me away," said Jack angrily.

Last year the couple did better.

"You know we made harvest last year," said Paulette as she looked at her down jacket and year-old shoes.

"Marijuana is going to be legal," Bennett said. "There's no choice. The government is going to get into the act."

Meanwhile, growers stay close to home, praying the law and thieves will stay away and early rains won't destroy the crops.

Their hopes, at the very least, are high.

As one young man with a bandana around his long, unkempt hair said through a crooked, toothy grin, "If my pot doesn't get ripped off I'm gonna buy me a horse for Christmas!"

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